Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

November 25, 1957

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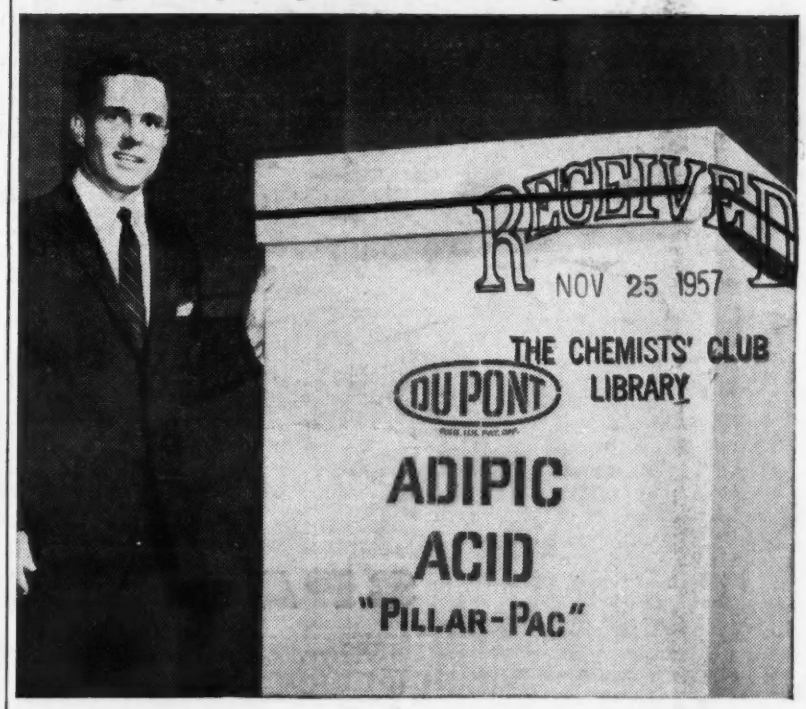

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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CHEMICALS FORECAST: 1965
A Look Ahead to Key Markets

Benzene . . .	500 million gals./yr.
Toluene . . .	335 million gals./yr.
C_8 Aromatics . .	300 million gals./yr.
Orthoxylene . .	17.5 million gals./yr.
Naphthalene . .	550 million lbs./yr.
Phthalic Anhydride	450 million lbs./yr.
Propylene . . .	2 billion lbs./yr.

The above predictions on US chemicals demand for 1965 were made last week at the joint meeting of the Chemical Market Research Association and the Commercial Chemical Development Association in Houston, Tex.

Aromatics Demand to Grow In Leaps and Bounds by 1965; Propylene to Shoot Up Too

A huge increase in demand for aromatics is in the cards by 1965. Propylene use is also likely to zoom in the next eight years. To his aromatics prediction, R. F. Pfennig of Humble Oil & Refining Company, Houston, Tex., adds the opinion that an increasingly greater share of this market growth will be supplied from petroleum sources. H. A. Mitchell of Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, who sees propylene consumption going up by one-third, bases his forecast on polypropylene's reasonable penetration of the plastics field by '65.

In his look ahead for aromatics, Mr. Pfennig feels that US demand for benzene "should be at least" 500 million gallons a year by 1965. Of this total, he believes that 220 million gallons of benzene will be available from coal sources and that the balance will come from petroleum. Benzene demand last year amounted to 339 million gallons.

The papers on which this story is based were presented last week at a joint meeting of the Chemical Market Research Association and the Commercial Chemical Development Association in Houston, Tex.

The cokeoven benzene figure, he says in support of his view, is clearly indicated by projected plans of steel producers. Aware that imports accounted for 57 million gallons of benzene last year, Mr. Pfennig thinks the figure will either remain the same or go down because of Europe's big use of the aromatic in gasoline.

Thus, he contends, this leaves it up to petroleum to make up the difference. "By 1965," he asserts, "a minimum of 280 million gallons per year of benzene will have to be supplied from petroleum."

For toluene, he predicts that total annual consumption will reach 335 million gallons in the next eight years. Coal, which was the source of 72 percent of all toluene produced in 1947, will have a 50-million-gallon portion in '65. "The rest of the demand," Mr. Pfennig declares,

—Continued on page 66

HOOKER'S NEW PRESIDENT: Thomas E. Moffitt, elevated from executive vice-president to president of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., succeeding Bjarne Klaussen who will remain a director of the concern.

Lead, Zinc Miners Said to Face Ruin Without Import Protection

The lead and zinc mining industry faces utter destruction unless the government does something to curtail imported metals. That is what a whole parade of industry witnesses warned the Tariff Commission at a hearing in Washington, D.C., last week. Appearing to bolster the industry's petition for relief, the witnesses blamed their present "distressed condition" entirely on the flood of lead and zinc from abroad that has broken the domestic price three times in eight years.

The Emergency Lead-Zinc Committee, representing over 90 percent of the lead and zinc produced domestically in 1956, petitioned for the relief and asked the commission to recommend an increase in the tariffs to the highest permissible levels under the trade agreements law—on pig lead from 1-1/16 cents to 2.53 cents per pound, and on slab zinc from 7/10 cent to 2.1 cents per pound.

The committee also presented a scheme for putting lead and zinc imports under a quota so long as prices did not exceed 17 cents a pound for lead and 14½ cents

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ALCOHOL PRODUCTION MANAGER: Frederick J. Rich, named alcohol production manager of U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, a division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, New York.

Warwick Purchases Land To Enlarge Kansas Facility

Warwick Wax Company, Long Island City, N. Y., a Sun Chemical Corporation subsidiary, has purchased a section of land adjacent to its Chanute, Kans., installation, as part of an accelerated plant modernization and expansion program, it was announced last week by Maurycy Bloch, general manager and vice-president of Warwick. The expansion program is aimed at the introduction of new products and generally increased production, Mr. Bloch said.

At present, construction of additional floor space is under way at the Chanute plant, while new specialized production equipment is being readied for installation on or before February 1.

According to Mr. Bloch, the expansion program is designed to meet better the

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Reichhold to Build Another Plant in US

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., has plans afoot for the building of its fourteenth United States plant — this one at Hampton, S. C., where the company has just purchased a large tract of land.

The first units to be built will include a large methanol terminal and facilities to produce 30 million pounds of formaldehyde annually. Production will be under way about July 1.

Upon completion of the plant, RCI said, it will have at its disposal a tremendous amount of methanol from a new plant now

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Titanium Output Slashed At Electromet Ohio Works

Electro Metallurgical Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, today will slash titanium production at its Ashtabula, Ohio, plant by 75 percent.

The cutback was brought about by government notification that it would not continue purchasing titanium for the stockpile after February 4, 1958.

GSA Opens Cost Books On Nicaro Nickel Facility

General Services Administration last week opened its records on costs and operating data relating to the Nicaro nickel plant in Cuba for inspection by firms interested in purchasing or leasing the facilities.

The step was in preparation for formally offering the plant for disposal to private interests, probably some time early next year.

GSA said that before putting the plant up for sale or lease, certain arrangements would be made with the Cuban government. It is understood that these concern taxes, chiefly.

The plant is now tax-free as a facility of the US government, but when sold to private interests it would be expected to become subject to Cuban taxes.

The US government hopes to be able to negotiate some concession that would provide special treatment for the plant under the Cuban tax law.

J&L Claims a First: 'Pure' Coal Chemicals

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation is putting out what it calls the first pure coal chemicals in the steel industry. To do this, the Pittsburgh, Pa., firm, built a $2 million plant at its Aliquippa, Pa., works, combining two processes.

The processes, "Hydrofining" and "Udex," have been adapted to the upgrading of light oil to high grade benzene, toluene and xylene. The light oil is produced from coking of coal to make metallurgical coke for J&L's plants at Pittsburgh, Aliquippa, and Cleveland, Ohio.

Jones & Laughlin claims that the purity of these products exceeds the requirements of standard specifications of the

—Continued on page 66

'Kanamycin,' Jap Drug, Being Produced by Bristol

The new Japanese antibiotic "kanamcin," reported experimentally effective against tuberculosis and other infections, is being produced by Bristol Laboratories, Inc., New York, for clinical trial in the US.

"Kanamycin" is described as less toxic than either neomycin or streptomycin, the latter of which is the standard antibiotic now used in tuberculosis.

21-Acetoxy Pregnenolone Ruling Means $ to Importers

Importers of synthetic drugs will be saved thousands of dollars of higher duties on imports as a result of a policy decision reached last week by the Bureau of Customs in the 21-acetoxy pregnenolone case.

Higher duties, to be applied as a result of a customs case last year involving 21-acetoxy pregnenolone, will be applied only to future imports, the Customs authorities have decided.

The retroactive application of the decision will affect only material identical with that involved in the customs case.

Announcement of the bureau's action was contained in a notice published in the *Federal Register* last week. The bureau adhered to its previously announced policy to apply the court decision in the case generally, but adopted suggestions made by importers that retroactive application of the decision be limited.

The ruling affects the tariff classification of a wide variety of drug products including alkaloids, hormones and vitamins and involves thousands of dollars of added duties to be imposed on the products because they are similar to 21-acetoxy pregnenolone.

Such products will no longer be classified under paragraph 34 of the tariff act of 1930 as a natural and uncompounded inedible drug dutiable at a 5 percent ad valorem rate, but will be classified under paragraph 5 as a chemical compound dutiable at the trade agreement rate of 11 percent.

—Continued on page 52

Wax Sizes Facilities Planned by Cyanamid

American Cyanamid Company, New York, is expanding its Mobile, Ala., plant to include facilities for the production of wax sizes.

At present the Mobile installation produces alum rosin size and sulfuric acid. The expansion will include a two-story structure that will house new production and processing equipment.

Naval Stores Picture Presents Two Sides—Gloomy and Bright

One side of the naval stores picture looks gloomy this year, but the other side looks bright, says the Department of Agriculture. Economists in the department predict declines in production, consumption and exports, but, as far as the price outlook is concerned, they are quite hopeful. They look for turpentine and the top grades of rosin to rise pricewise during the next few months. They expect very little change, however, in the medium grades of rosin.

In a report prepared for the Outlook Conference, held by the department last week, the output of rosin this year was placed at 1,960,000 drums against 1,993,810 drums last year and turpentine at 630,000 barrels against 644,930 barrels. Output of gum and steam-distilled wood rosin is expected to decline by about 100,000 drums, while tall oil rosin production increases by about 65,000 drums.

The Turpentine Balance

Similarly, in the case of turpentine, an expected 5,000 barrel increase in sulfate turpentine production will be insufficient to offset an anticipated 20,000 barrel reduction in the output of gum and steam-distilled wood turpentine.

Rosin stocks are likely to be higher at the beginning of the next season with the bulk of the increase occurring in CCC holdings. It is expected that between 50,000 and 70,000 drums of rosin (12 to 18 percent of the crop) will be placed in the 1957 loan. Most of the pale grades and, perhaps, some of the lower grades, probably will be redeemed before next July 1.

Overall turpentine stocks may be slightly higher next April, although no increase is expected in gum turpentine stocks. Pledges to the 1957 loan program are likely to be negligible and should be redeemed this winter. The main change in stocks since the 1930's has been, not in the overall volume, but rather in the

—Continued on page 53

Solvay's New Bulk Trailer

Solvay Process Has New Kind of Trailer

A new means of transportation—a dump-truck semi-trailer—has been developed by Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, for shipping its anhydrous aluminum chloride.

The company has developed special air-tight bulk trailers capable of carrying an eighteen-ton payload of "Elberta" brand anhydrous aluminum chloride from its Ransomville, N. Y., plant.

In the past, the chemical, which readily attracts atmospheric moisture, had been available in the industry only in hermetically sealed steel drums. The company states that introduction of bulk shipments

—Continued on page 40

French Process Zinc Oxide Offered by Canadian Felling

A new type of French process zinc oxide has been made available by Canadian Felling Zinc Oxide, Ltd., Milton, Canada.

The new oxide, made by a special process, is densified and pelleted following production of the regular qualities. The combination of high density and pellet form provides an oxide which incorporates and mixes more rapidly than conventional types in compounds.

Pigment & Chemical Company, Ltd., Montreal, is the sole distributor for Canadian Felling.

Submerged Lands Contest Extended to All Gulf States

The Supreme Court last week broadened the government's submerged lands dispute with Alabama to include all the Gulf states.

Involved is the question of state or federal jurisdiction over the mineral-rich submerged lands of the Gulf of Mexico beyond the three-mile limit. Florida, Louisiana and Texas claim their boundaries extend three leagues seaward while the government claims everything beyond three miles.

In an effort to bring the matter to a head, the Department of Justice last summer filed suit in the Supreme Court against Louisiana to limit its boundary to three

—Continued on page 66

Hercules Markets New Fiber

A new fiber designed for use in the manufacture of high-strength fine papers has been placed on the market by the Virginia cellulose department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Called "HXV-20," the product has been successfully used in a large number of different commercial grades of paper.

The Week's Price Changes

Mercury, Egg Albumin, French Thyme, Castor Beans Go Up. Myrobalans, Almond Oil, Heliotropin and Styrax Decline.

Prices Advanced

Castor beans, $5 per ton (p. 61).
Coconut oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 61).
Copra, $1.50 per ton (p. 61).
Corn oil, crude, ⅝c. per lb. (p. 61).
Refd., ⅝c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton (p. 61).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 61).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Egg albumin, flake, 6c. per lb. (p. 45).
Lard, cash, 1.5c. per lb. (p. 61).
Olive oil, 20c. per gallon (p. 61).
Palm oil, 1.5c. per lb. (p. 61).
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 61).
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Thyme, French, 1c. per lb. (p. 57).
Turmeric, Alleppey, 1½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Almond oil, nat., bitter, 25c. per lb. (p. 57).
Sweet, 10c. per lb.
Anethol, USP, 10c. per lb. (p. 57).
Tech., 35c. per lb.
Anise oil, 40c. per lb. (p. 57).
b-Carotene, 6c. per gram (p. 51).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 61).
Dillweed oil, 50c. per lb. (p. 57).
Greases, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 61).
Heliotropin, 25c. per lb. (p. 57).
Linseed acid, 2 10c. per lb. (p. 61).
Linseed acid oil, 2 10c. per lb. (p. 61).
Mercury, $2 per flk. (p. 38).
Molasses, New Orleans, ½c. per gal. (p. 42).
New York, 1c. per gal.
Myrobalans, $2 to $3 per ton (p. 45).
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, 5c. per lb. (p. 57).
Recond., 3c. per lb.
Patchouli oil, 15c. per lb. (p. 57).
Poppyseed, Polish, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 5c. per gram (p. 51).
Sandalwood oil, 50c. per lb. (p. 57).
Silver, ½c. per oz. (p. 38).
Styrax, 25c. per lb. (p. 57).
Tallow, edible, ½c. per lb. (p. 61).
Inedible, ⅛c. per lb.
Tin, 2½c. per lb. (p. 38).
Salts, 1.4c. to 1.8c. per lb.
Turmeric, Peruvian, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Nov. 22, 1957	Nov. 15, 1957	Nov. 23, 1956
109.76	109.60	109.60

Gov't to Buy Mercury in 1958

The government will continue with its mercury purchase program through next year. According to revised regulations issued last week by General Services Administration, the total quantity to be accepted during 1958 will be limited to 30,000 flasks of domestically-mined mercury and 20,000 flasks of Mexican mercury. The price to be paid remains unchanged at $225 a flask. In extending the program for another year, GSA has made two major changes in its purchase regulations.

In the first place, the agency has eliminated the time limitation for making application to participate in the program. Secondly, in accordance with the understanding reached several weeks ago as a result of industry protests, GSA has modified its packaging requirements.

This is what GSA's new packaging regulations say:

"All shipments shall be packed in clean flasks of standard quality and design, the body of which will be fabricated from seamless wrought iron or steel tubing—

—Continued on page 66

DuPont, GM Attorneys Want Stock Tax Ruling

Attorneys for General Motors Corporation and E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. last week sought a government ruling on the tax aspects of the proposed distribution of duPont holdings of GM stock.

The attorneys want a ruling on whether or not the government's plan for distributions will be treated as tax-free distributions, or whether millions of dollars in taxes would have to be paid by the stockholders in such a move.

The attorneys' move follows a recent Justice department recommendation that stock be placed in a trust, and within a ten-year period some of it be distributed to duPont holders and the rest be sold. Proceeds of the sold stock would go to duPont holders.

IN TEXTILE CHEMICALS POST: Lawrence L. Shailer, jr., appointed to the newly-created position of manager of textile chemicals sales development for B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Warner-Lambert Elects

Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, Morris Plains, N. J., has elected John S. Hewitt and Donald L. Bryant vice-presidents. Mr. Hewitt is president of Anahist Company and Mr. Bryant is president of Parfums Ciro, both subsidiaries.

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HEADS TOXICOLOGY UNIT: Dr. Joseph F. Treon, named by Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., to head up the newly-established toxicology section in its chemical research department, which will carry out research on the safety of Atlas products from the standpoint of handling, use and consumption.

Airborne Carcinogen Seen On the Increase

3.4-Benzpyrene, a compound that can produce cancer in man and animals, is increasing in the air of American cities, and is in some way associated with combustion engines, Dr. Leonard Greenburg, New York City Commissioner of Air Pollution Control, warned last week.

Dr. Greenburg told the Mid-Atlantic States section of the Air Pollution Control Association, at a session in New York, benzpyrene has been isolated in the atmosphere of Los Angeles and many other American cities.

Benzpyrene, recovered from the exhaust streams of gasoline and diesel engines, has been found to produce cancer in test animals, he said.

Dr. Greenburg was in Great Britain last summer and found statistics in this field there "much more reliable than ours."

He said the disease rate for other pulmonary diseases, such as chronic bronchi-

—Continued on page 55

Science, Government Roles Stressed at Ciba Dedication

Individual scientific studies eventually reach a point at which the government can step in and bring them all together for the common good, Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney declared last week at the dedication of new pharmacy research and development facilities of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J.

Two years were spent by the Ciba pharmacy research and development staff and Ciba's engineering department in planning the building. The one-story steel and brick structure, nine months in construction, has a total working area of 15,500 square feet. There are forty-five rooms, of which eighteen are laboratories and the remainder for storage, shipping and administrative purposes. The working staff will number eighteen, including seven research pharmacists.

"As a public agency, we feel that we can only discharge our responsibilities by

—Continued on page 67

Nitrogen Project in Congo

Three Belgian chemical companies have formed a syndicate to study the possibilities of erecting a plant in the lower Belgian Congo for the production of nitrogen and its derivatives. The syndicate includes the following companies: La Societe Belge de L'Azote et des Produits Chimiques du Marly, La Societe Carbochimique and L'Union Chimique Belge.

Chemicals Via Fermentation, Hundred Years After Pasteur, Seen Undergoing Revolution

The field of fermentation chemicals is undergoing a revolution today and, perhaps, its biggest promise for the future lies in the ability of microorganisms to modify existing compounds. Such is the judgment of Dr. Marvin J. Johnson of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., one hundred years after Pasteur's discovery of the cause of fermentation. According to Dr. Johnson, who made his evaluation at a Pasteur Fermentation Centennial arranged by Chas. Pfizer & Co. in New York last week to mark the event, the possibilities in this area are immense.

He points out that the production of steroid hormones is based on this modification of existing molecules by microorganisms. "An older example," he adds, "is the oxidation of sorbitol to sorbose, a step in ascorbic acid synthesis."

Much Basic Work Still Needed

Dr. Johnson feels, however, that a great deal of basic work is still needed. In this connection, he notes that "the behavior of only a few organisms toward only a few classes of compounds is known."

Nevertheless, he believes that recent work on the microbial conversion of indole to tryptophane clearly points the way. There is a lot of research activity in this sector and, he predicts, "future developments should be rapid."

As for the so-called "wonder drugs," Dr. Johnson is of the opinion that there will be a sharp increase in their production for human therapy in the near future "only if antibiotics can be found that are useful against some of our common virus infections."

The outlook for agricultural antibiotics, he is convinced, is very good. "Interesting developments," he asserts, "will probably occur within a few years."

Although the market is not nearly saturated today, Dr. Johnson's verdict on antibiotics in animal feed supplements is that their use will probably not increase very greatly in the future.

In the area of what he calls products of energy metabolism—which include such

—Continued on page 55

Hooker Electrochemical Chooses Vice-Presidents

Coincident with its election of a new president (see story page 3), Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has voted in two new vice-presidents.

Ansley Wilcox, 2nd, who has been secretary and general counsel, has been elected to the additional post of vice-president. Thomas F. Willers has been made a vice-president and treasurer and will also continue as comptroller.

Dennis A. Riordan, formerly treasurer of Hooker, plans to retire. Mr. Willers, who had been assistant treasurer, succeeds him in this position. John F. Snyder is retiring as vice-president, but will remain as director and member of the finance committee.

J. Clarke Cassidy, a director and former Hooker vice-president, has been appointed to the finance committee, of which Edwin R. Bartlett is chairman. R. Lindley Murray continues as board chairman and chief executive officer.

Kaiser Aluminum Granted Panamanian Bauxite Rights

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, Oakland, Calif., an affiliate of Kaiser Industries Corporation, has obtained a bauxite exploration and mining concession from the government of Panama.

The contract is said to be the first bauxite concession ever granted by the Panamanian government. It gives Kaiser Exploration Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of Kaiser Aluminum, exclusive exploration and mining rights in a large area of western Panama near the Costa Rican border.

DEVELOPMENT VICE-PRESIDENT: R. D. Glenn, appointed vice-president for development by Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York.

Pfizer to Construct A New Research Unit

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., plans to construct a new research building in Groton, Conn., which will substantially expand the firm's facilities for chemical and biochemical research. The structure will be erected on a site adjacent to the company's plant on the Thames river.

The building is scheduled for completion late in 1959. Pfizer president John E. McKeen said the project is part of a more than $50 million capital expansion program under which the company is erecting new research, production and distribution facilities, or enlarging existing ones both in this country and abroad.

Among the departments for which laboratories will be established in the new facility, Mr. McKeen said, are chemical, medical and fermentation research, mycology, bioassay and chromatography. Some of these laboratories, he pointed out, are now located at the company's

—Continued on page 62

American Potash Eyeing Manganese Ore in Arkansas

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, will explore manganese ore deposits at Batesville, Ark., 100 miles northeast of Little Rock. American Potash produces manganese dioxide at its Henderson, Nev., works, by an electrolytic process.

The deposits cover 100,000 acres of land. Mineral rights are held by four Arkansas companies: US Manganese Corporation, Arkansas Mining & Exploration Company, Miller-Lipp Corporation, and Miller-McGee Manganese Corporation.

If the results of the studies are favorable, American Potash plans formation of a new company, of which it will hold 55 percent of the stock, to undertake commercial production.

Petrochemicals Future Expansion Needs Caution

The petrochemicals industry can keep growing in the future with confidence. But that confidence had better be tempered with caution. These feelings were expressed before the joint meeting of the Chemical Market Research Association and the Commercial Chemical Development Association by Wayne E. Kuhn, general manager of research and technical development for Texas Company, Beacon, N. Y.

Mr. Kuhn spoke on "Trends in Petrochemical Raw Materials: A Forecast of Availability and Cost," before the meeting, which took place at the Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex.

Why Is Caution Necessary

Mr. Kuhn pointed out that while the industry can be expected to expand considerably, the world situation is changing, and will have a marked effect on demand for domestically manufactured petrochemicals.

Foreign areas are developing their own petrochemical industries, he pointed out, and in many instances, sponsored by venture capital from the US.

This will mean, he said, that export markets will not grow as fast as they have, and in fact, in some areas may cease to grow altogether, or even shrink.

Examples of this are evident in many areas, he indicated. Canada's increasing reservoirs of gas and liquid hydrocarbons in Alberta provide the raw material for the Canadian petrochemical industry that is more than self-sufficient.

Canada, he points out, is now, or will be, providing ethylene, butylene, butadiene, aromatics, ammonia, and many other chemicals.

Japan's petrochemical industry is growing and has set target dates of 1960 and 1965 to become self-sufficient, and to export major petrochemical products, Mr. Kuhn said.

The US petrochemical industry can look forward to adequate supplies of raw materials available from the petroleum industry, he said, but it should anticipate an upward trend in cost.

Undoubtedly, he pointed out, competition for many of these raw materials will become more severe, not only within the petrochemicals industry but, in many instances, the petroleum refiner will require present-day byproducts for making the "chemical" fuels of the future, owing to constant need for higher octane ratings in gasolines.

Fair Trade Strong in Drugs, But Is Weakening in Gasoline

Fair trade is going strong in the retail drug field and for antifreeze, but appears to be losing ground in the gasoline market, according to a survey conducted by the Bureau of Education on Fair Trade.

Of an estimated 56,430 products sold in drugstores and manufactured by 5,900 companies, about 16,000 are fair-traded, including a majority of the leading brands, the survey reports.

In the automotive products field, the bureau says, antifreezes at retail are almost 100 percent fair-traded and enforcement is reported to be improving.

Among gasoline retailers, fair trade has suffered a setback in New England as a result of adverse court decisions. However, the bureau contends that it is still strong in New Jersey where gas stations are said to be getting some relief under fair trade from the price wars of recent years.

Weyerhaeuser Offers Quercetin, a Flavanol

Quercetin, a flavanol derived from the bark of the Douglas fir, is available in pilot plant quantities and in a high degree of purity from Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Tacoma, Wash.

Quercetin is the first of a new line of bark derivatives to be marketed as a fine chemical, and will be followed by others as research advances to the development stage.

Cortisone Worries Gov't—So It Starts Planting Yams

The Department of Agriculture is worried about a possible shortage of cortisone and, to offset such a worry, is experimenting with plans to cultivate the yams from which the drug is obtained.

Two of the department's scientists have just returned from southern Mexico, Costa Rica and Guatemala, where they studied and collected wild *Dioscorea* yams. The roots of these yams are the most abundant and readily available source of genin and other compounds from which cortisone is synthesized.

Although the wild yams are now found in Mexico and Central America, the fear is that the supply may become exhausted. The government's idea is to grow these yams in the United States and elsewhere.

Researchers have established experimental plantings in the southern United States, but so far they have not succeeded in obtaining under cultivation the high genin content found in some wild plants.

In Mexico alone, annual collections exceed 30,000 tons of fresh tubers, or almost 6,000 tons of dried tuber material. The United States is the largest single consumer of refined products made from these tubers.

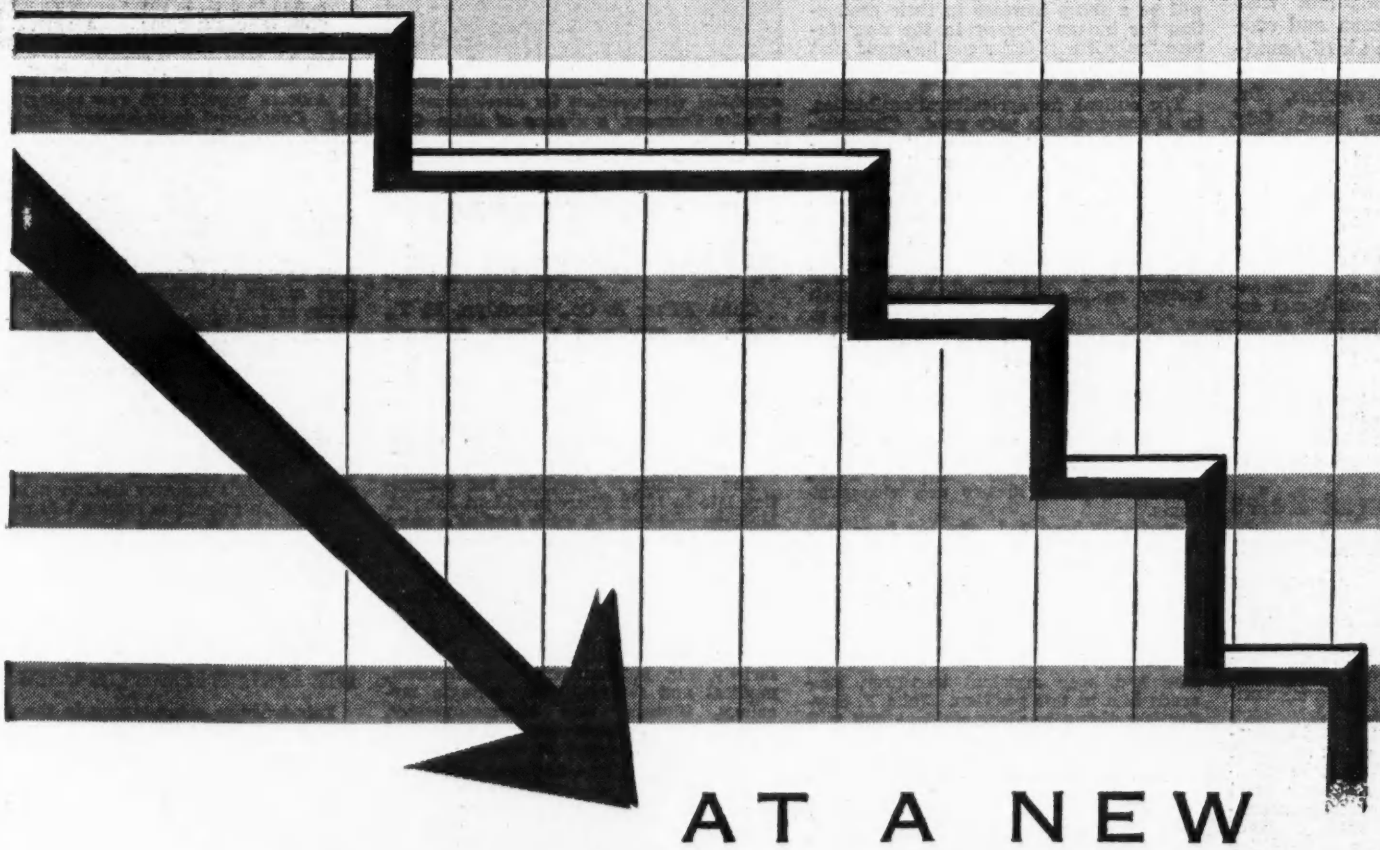
Experimental results so far give the scientists hope that some strains of the

—Continued on page 66

REILLY

2-VINYLPYRIDINE

1944 1945 1946 19 47 19 48 19 49 19 50 19 51 19 52 19 53 19 54 19 55 19 56 19 57 19 58 19 59 19 60



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Association Meetings

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, semi-annual meeting and winter conference, Statler hotel, New York, November 26.

Adhesives and Sealants in Building Conference, sponsored by Building Research Institute, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., December 4-5.

Agricultural Ammonia Institute, annual convention and trade show, Marion hotel and Robinson Memorial Auditorium, Little Rock, Ark., December 11-13.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, national meeting, Indianapolis, Ind., December 26-31.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, San Francisco, April 13-18.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 25-29

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, December 8-11

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, combined midyear and eastern section meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 9-11; central section meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 10-12; western section meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 17-18; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 14-16.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 22-24.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Coliseum, New York, December 2-6

Chemical Market Research Association, joint meeting with Chemical Industry Buyers Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., February 6; annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood Beach, Fla., December 9-11.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade annual banquet, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6.

Essential Oil Association, annual meeting Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, January 10.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, midyear meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 6-8.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-14.

National Drug Trade Conference, annual meeting, Gramercy Park hotel, New York, December 2.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, Perkin medal dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 10.

Pacific Chemical Exposition, sponsored by California section of American Chemical Society, Civic Center Exhibition Hall, San Francisco, April 13-17.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 10.

Society of Plastics Industry, vinyl film and sheeting conference, Commodore hotel, New York, December 10-11; reinforced plastics conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 4-6.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 4.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 9.

P.A.'s See No Business Change In Quarter; All Supplies Adequate

From the November reports of purchasing executives, it is evident that earlier predictions that fourth-quarter business might snap out of last summer's doldrums so far have failed to materialize. Production and new order positions are practically unchanged from October. Production is better say 20 percent, while 29 percent report it is worse. New orders are reported as up by 24 percent and lower by 30 percent. For the first time since the beginning of World War II, purchasing executives state that all materials are in adequate supply.

RESEARCH COORDINATOR: Edward R. Weidlein, jr., who has joined Union Carbide Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, as senior fellow, organic synthesis fellowship at Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., in which post he will coordinate several programs on new chemical and technical uses for synthetic organics.

Purchasing executives expect that the present slow-up in the inflation spiral will continue into 1958. In answer to our special question for this month, most believe that some wage increases will be granted in 1958. However, 71 percent predict that the amount will be less than in 1957, 27 percent think it will be the same, and only 2 percent believe bigger increases will be made.

This report was prepared by the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Continued weaknesses in raw material markets dominate the commodity price picture. The prices of manufactured

—Continued on page 41

Fluorspar Seeking Capital For Financing Exploration

Fluorspar Corporation of America, Portland, Ore., has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission seeking registration of $1.4 million of its common stock to be offered for sale.

The company is engaged in the exploration and development of fluorspar mineral claims in Nevada. The principal purposes of the stock offering are to finance additional exploration work on these properties and to provide working capital to conduct operations at the conclusion of such an exploration program.

APMA Will Weigh Cancer Chemotherapy

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association will focus its attention on the national program of cancer chemotherapy at its combined midyear and eastern section meeting, to be held December 9 to 11 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

A feature of the meeting will be the presentation of the 1957 APMA award to Dr. Torald Sollmann, pharmacologist, educator and writer, associated with Western Reserve University and Cleveland School of Pharmacy. The award will be made at a dinner on December 10.

The three-day parley, which is expected

—Continued on page 56

Chemical Industry Is Seeking More Insurance From US Gov't For Its Overseas Investments

The chemical industry, already one of the government's best customers for foreign investment guarantees, is looking for more of this overseas insurance. International Cooperation Administration today is underwriting over $43 million of US chemical investment abroad against losses due to expropriation or inability to convert local currency receipts into dollars. This is better than a third of ICA's entire program. Furthermore, the agency reports that it is sifting applications for policies covering another $35 million of contemplated chemical investments.

Here is a breakdown of the foreign investment picture for chemical and allied products. Listed below are projects already covered by ICA guarantees and those for which applications are pending:

Investment Picture Breakdown

	Guaranteed by ICA	*Pending Applications*
Pharmaceuticals	$23,779,950	$13,673,000
Chemicals, paints and plastics	11,248,250	15,109,000
Rubber and related products	8,418,100	6,200,000

Judging by ICA records, apparently chemical firms have a greater dread of foreign exchange controls than they do of changes in government that would lead to seizure of private properties.

Of the several types of coverage provided by the agency, more of the guarantees are against inability to convert local currencies into dollars than against expropriation.

Following are US pharmaceutical projects abroad covered by ICA guarantees:

France—Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, streptomycin, $300,000 covering convertibility.

Italy—American Home Products Corporation, pharmaceuticals, three investments covered by convertibility policies of $1,082,350, $475,000 and $480,000, respectively, and three expropriation policies of $640,572, $300,000 and $240,000, respectively; Don Baxter, intravenous solutions, $29,190 of convertibility and $29,190 of expropriation; E. R. Squibb & Sons, Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, pharmaceuticals, $11,051,800 of convertibility and 4,275,900 of expropriation.

Netherlands—American Home Products, pharmaceuticals, $210,000 of convertibility and $105,000 of expropriation; H. J. Baker Company, castor oil derivatives, $15,085 of convertibility and $19,800 of expropriation.

Turkey — Squibb, pharmaceuticals, two investments covered by convertibility policies of $96,863 and $2,711,450.

United Kingdom—Parke, Davis & Co.,

—Continued on page 53

NPVLA BOARD CHAIRMAN: B. M. Belcher, president of Benjamin Moore & Co., New York, who has been elected as the first chairman of its newly-created board of directors by the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

TGA Advertisers Told: Police Selves

Certain members of the Toilet Goods Association had better police their own advertising, or the government might step in and invoke distressing restrictions on the industry. This is a warning given TGA members by Stephen L. Mayham, the association's executive vice-president.

TGA over the last few years, says Mr. Mayham, has viewed with increasing concern the growth of borderline, or even directly misleading, advertising on the part of certain members of the industry.

TGA has not been alone in this, he points out, since Food and Drug Administration and Federal Trade Commission have privately voiced deep concern at the trend, which is extending not only in the cosmetic field, but in the drug industry as well.

He urges a renewed look by the industry at self-policing. He points out that

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PHS Signs Contracts For Anti-Cancer Drugs

Public Health Service has signed contracts with six research organizations for production of new potential anti-cancer compounds. The National Cancer Institute said that chemicals to be synthesized under these contracts are designed to interfere with the growth of cancer cells in various ways.

One group of compounds is known as anti-metabolites. Firms which will prepare various kinds of these chemicals for evaluation include: Stanford Research Institute, Southern Research Institute, Medical College of Virginia, Monadnock Research Institute, and Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.

Contracts were signed with Upjohn Company and the University of Chicago to produce new hormonal substances which have promise in cancer research.

Wallerstein Joins MCA

Wallerstein Company, New York, has joined the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

Reichhold Offers Resins To Prevent Water-Spotting

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., has announced two new synthetic resins which, it says, will make possible the first self-polishing floor waxes that do not water-spot, yet are easily removed when the floor is cleaned.

The waxes are designed to be used in polishes in place of shellac, some 30 million pounds of which are used annually by the floor-wax industry. Although superior to shellac in many respects, according to RCI, they will cost less than the natural material.

Named "Waterez" 1550 and 1551, the new resins are described technically as alkali-dispersible modified alkyds resulting from the esterification of phthalic anhydride with polyols.

Split-Second Chemistry Revealed by a New Device

A new electronic instrument that can analyze an instantaneous sequence of chemical reactions such as takes place in explosion of rocket fuels is being produced by the Cincinnati division of Bendix Aviation Corporation, Detroit, Mich.

The new device, called a "Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometer," will have numerous applications in the science of missles and rocketry, the processing and control of petroleum and chemicals, metallurgy, medicine and research into many yet-unexplored areas of chemical reactions, company officials said.

So fast it can complete a chemical analysis in one ten-thousandth of a second, the instrument operates on the principle of instantly identifying vaporized gases, liquids and solids (including metals) by revealing their respective molecular masses.

The heart of the new instrument is a four-foot metal vacuum tube that scientists call an "ion gun." Ionized (electrically charged) molecules of the elements being analyzed are pulsed like radar signals from one end of the tube to the other and their speed, or "time of flight," is measured electronically and appears as a wave pattern, or spectrum, on a picture tube (oscilloscope).

"This use of radar technics to pulse the signal up to 10,000 times a second is the key to the new spectrometer's incredible speed," explained Dr. Albert C. Hall, general manager of the research laboratories

—Continued on page 44

Laboratory Data Sheet

VITAMIN C

ROCHE*

* Roche—Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

l-ASCORBIC ACID, U.S.P.
COATED *l*-ASCORBIC ACID—97.5%
SODIUM *l*-ASCORBATE

- The first to achieve commercial production of vitamin C by the famous Reichstein synthesis.
- Roche produces every useful type of *l*-ascorbic acid to meet virtually every manufacturing need.
- Single uniform lots as high as 3000 kilos, saving you assay costs.
- All types are uniform, readily soluble and easy to handle.
- Roche guarantees highest quality, held to rigid specifications.
- Quick delivery from strategically located warehouses.
- Packaged to protect original quality in sealed tamperpruf containers.

l-ASCORBIC ACID, U.S.P. 'Roche'

TYPES	DESCRIPTION AND USES
GRANULAR TYPE 20-60	100% (±) passes through 20 mesh. 95% is retained on 60 mesh. Similar to granulated sugar in particle size. Satisfactory for direct addition to dried granulations.
FINE GRANULAR TYPE 40-80	100% (±) passes through 40 mesh. 95% is retained on 80 mesh. A free-flowing product similar to table salt in particle size. Recommended for tablet granulations where fine powder is considered less suitable because of denser packing.
SUPERFINE GRANULAR TYPE 60-100	100% (±) passes through 60 mesh. Approximately 25% remains on 100 mesh. 45-50% passes through 100 mesh and remains on 200 mesh. 25-35% passes through 200 mesh. A very fine free-flowing crystal suitable for dry gelatin capsules or tableting. Useful in dry mixtures, food supplements.
FINE POWDER TYPE 100	100% (±) passes through 100 mesh. Produced by grinding crystalline material. Non-abrasive on tableting dies. Widely used for granulations, solutions, food supplements. Minimizes fractionation of particles in dry mixtures.
ULTRA FINE (MICRO) POWDER TYPE 325	Minimum 99% through 100 mesh. Minimum 90% through 200 mesh. Milled extremely fine. Practically devoid of abrasive action on cutting dies. Screen tests above 200 mesh are unreliable because of variations in technique, equipment, humidity, static charges, etc. Sedimentation tests and measurement of particle size in microns reveal that 60-70% of Roche material is smaller than 44 microns (equivalent to 325 mesh)
AMPUL TYPE	Very fine crystals—easily dissolved. Minimum color. Specially produced and tested for use in parenteral solutions. See Roche technical brochure "Notes on Vitamin B_1 and Vitamin C Parenteral Solutions" for complete details.
TYPE F	Especially produced for use in the food industry. Free-flowing, will not dust or clump, dissolves easily. U.S.P. in quality 100% through 50 mesh. 98-99% remains on 200 mesh.

COATED *l*-ASCORBIC ACID—97.5% 'Roche'

DESCRIPTION

Coated ascorbic acid 97.5% Roche is a fine, white, or nearly white powder. It is pure U.S.P. ascorbic acid powder coated with ethyl cellulose. The manufacture of coated ascorbic acid is licensed under Patent No 2,410,417 to Roche and customers of Roche.

SPECIFICATIONS

Particle Size	100% through 16 mesh screen 75-92% through 40 mesh screen 45-80% through 60 mesh screen 35-60% through 100 mesh screen
Assay	Minimum 97.5% *l*-ascorbic acid
Identity test	Positive for *l*-ascorbic acid
Loss on drying	Negligible

USES AND DATA

Ethyl cellulose coated ascorbic acid Roche has these advantages in pharmaceutical tablet manufacture:

- Small size, high potency (250-500 milligrams) tablets of light color can be made from dry granulations with very little excipient.
- Aids in eliminating chipping and capping during compression.
- Retards discoloration, mottling during abnormal storage conditions.
- Reduces contact of ascorbic acid with reactive materials.
- Rapidly available in aqueous solution for assay.
- Provides a tablet with slower release of ascorbic acid, tending to reduce localized acidity sometimes experienced with high potency tablets.

FOOD MANUFACTURERS

- Manufacturers of cured meats can use this type to advantage for retarding smokehouse activity, and for better protection in spice mixtures. It may also provide longer protection of color and flavor during storage and display.

DATA ON PARTICLE FINENESS

Based on U.S.P. XV-pages 934-5; N.F. 10, pages 702-3, *Langes Handbook of Chemistry 9th Edition, page 911

The fineness of "powders" is described in both the U.S. Pharmacopeia and National Formulary in terms which are related to the number assigned to a standard sieve made of woven wire cloth. The size of wire, and sieve opening are standardized together with permissible variation in both average and maximum openings.

Sieve Number	Sieve Opening in Microns	Sieve Opening Mm.	Permissible Variation in Average Opening Per Cent	Permissible Variation in Maximum Opening Per Cent	Wire Diameter Mm.
50	297	0.297	± 5	± 25	0.170-0.253
100	149	0.149	± 6	± 40	0.096-0.125
200	74	0.074	± 7	± 60	0.045-0.061
*325	44	0.044	± 5	± 60	0.036

Standards are established for defining the fineness of powdered chemicals, together with a technique for determining the uniformity of fineness. The types of powders described in the U.S. Pharmacopeia and National Formulary do not represent the full range of particle sizes commercially available. No procedure is given for the determination of particle size in the "ultra-fine" or "micro powder" range, sometimes referred to as No. 325. This requires a sedimentation method and measurement in microns. Ordinary sieving methods are inaccurate.

The variation possible in the standard sieves plus such variables as the motion applied to the screen and physical characteristics of the powder being screened affect accuracy and duplicability of screening tests. Particle size specifications based on mesh sizes must always be regarded as nominal rather than as strictly accurate limits of particle size and distribution.

SODIUM *l*-ASCORBATE** 'Roche'

This is the sodium salt of *l*-ascorbic acid. It is available as an odorless, tasteless, anhydrous, fine white powder or fine granular substance.

The antiscorbutic activity is in molecular proportion to *l*-ascorbic acid, one milligram of the sodium salt being equivalent to 0.889 milligram of the acid, or one milligram of the acid equivalent to 1.124 milligrams of sodium *l*-ascorbate.

Highly soluble in water—62 grams/100 ml at 25°C, 78 grams/100 ml at 75°C. Aqueous solutions are unstabile, easily oxidized on exposure to air, or other factors which affect *l*-ascorbic acid.

The pH of a sodium *l*-ascorbate solution is from 5.6 to 7.+ as compared with a pure *l*-ascorbic acid solution at pH 2.3-2.5. The more neutral characteristic of the sodium salt recommends it for high dosage oral forms where gastric sensitivity to lower pH might be undesirable. It is useful in combination with ingredients which would react unfavorably under more acid conditions. Products can be buffered to a suitable pH by combining sodium *l*-ascorbate and ascorbic acid together.

Commercial forms of sodium *l*-ascorbate are not recommended for preparation of parenteral solutions. It is more satisfactory to prepare suitably buffered solutions of Roche ampul type *l*-ascorbic acid, using sodium bicarbonate according to the special Roche method described in our technical brochure, "Notes on Vitamin B_1 and Vitamin C Parenteral Solutions."

Sodium *l*-ascorbate is of value as an antioxidant for use in comminuted meats and in curing pickles for hams, bacon, and corned beef. Because it is the salt of *l*-ascorbic acid (vitamin C), a substance naturally occurring in meats and identified in the U.S. Pharmacopeia, it may be preferred to antioxidants in the "chemical additive" class.

THESE PRODUCTS ARE FOR ANTIOXIDANT USE ONLY. IF USED IN FOOD PRODUCTS, NO CLAIM FOR NUTRITIONAL VALUE CAN BE MADE.

****Sodium d-isoascorbate, Roche**, antioxidant with virtually no vitamin C activity. A white, free-flowing crystalline material. Slightly less soluble than *l*-ascorbic compounds. When replacing *l*-ascorbic acid, 23% more should be used to obtain equal antioxidant activity and 8% more when replacing sodium *l*-ascorbate. These differences are due to the presence of both sodium and water of crystallization which are inactive. Literature on request.

d-Isoascorbic acid Roche—antioxidant. Similar to sodium d-isoascorbate described above. Useful where acid reaction or absence of sodium is desirable. For equivalent antioxidant activity use 23% less than with sodium d-isoascorbate, or the same amount as with *l*-ascorbic acid (vitamin C).

VITAMIN DIVISION • **HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.** • NUTLEY 10, NEW JERSEY

Pacific Coast distributor: L. H. Butcher Company, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Salt Lake City • In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., 1936 Bourdon Street, St. Laurent, P.Q.

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, Nov. 22 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Abietic acid, comi., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
Cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .31½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .34½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity, lots lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, comi. or redist, 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs.10.45 - —
Acetic acid glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.73 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .38 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., i.t.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Acetate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. lb. .85 .85
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.42 - 1.44
flake lb. 1.38 - 1.40
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.08

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. lb 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 2.25 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb bbls., same basis. lb. 1.28 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla. Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C. Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita, frt. equald with Chicago.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. lb .95 1.10

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
		e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
		exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
		F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
approx.	approximately	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
artif.	artificial	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
		fib.	fiber	pt.	point
Atl.	Atlantic	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
Be.	Baume	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bbls.	barrels			redist.	redistilled
bgs.	bags	frt.	freight	refd.	refined
bls.	bales	gal.	gallon	refy.	refinery
bots.	bottles	gran.	granular	reg.	regular
b.p.	boiling point	grd.	ground	resub.	resublimed
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	ret.	returnable
b.r.	boiling range	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
bxs.	boxes	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
C.	centigrade	incl.	included	S E.	southeast
cbys.	carboys	indust.	industrial	sec.	secondary
CD	completely denatured	kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
		l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
		lb.	pound	soln.	solution
cks.	casks	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.u.	standard unit
c.l.	carlots	l.t.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
cns.	cans	liq.	liquid		
coml.	commercial	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
conc.	concentrated	m-	meta	tech.	technical
CP	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
cps.	centipoises			t.l.	truck loads
cryst.	crystalline	min.	minimum	t.w.	tank wagons
cs.	cases	m.p.	melting point		
ctns.	cartons	N-	nitrogen	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders	n-	normal		
		nat.	natural	vis.	viscosity
d-	dextro	neut.	neutral	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dbl.	double	NF	National Formulary		
denat.	denatured			W.	west
dest-dist	destructively—distilled	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	whse.	warehouse
				w w.	water-white
di-	dextrolaevo				
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide, 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs., works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots lb. 2.75 - 3.25
NF, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
USP, sweet, cns., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Aloe, Cape cs. lb. .50 - —
powd., cs lb. .75 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .60 - —
powd., kgs lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb 3.50 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0475- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .0550- .0775
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1200
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0335- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0360- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0460- —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .0310- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib dms. works lb. .62½- —
fib dms., contract, works lb. 79½- —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., contract works. lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb .19 - —
fib dms., contract, works. lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11½- —
Standard grade, dms lb. .81½- —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U S a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .33 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 6.50 - 7.50
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.10
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.84.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton.86.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.67.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .41 - —

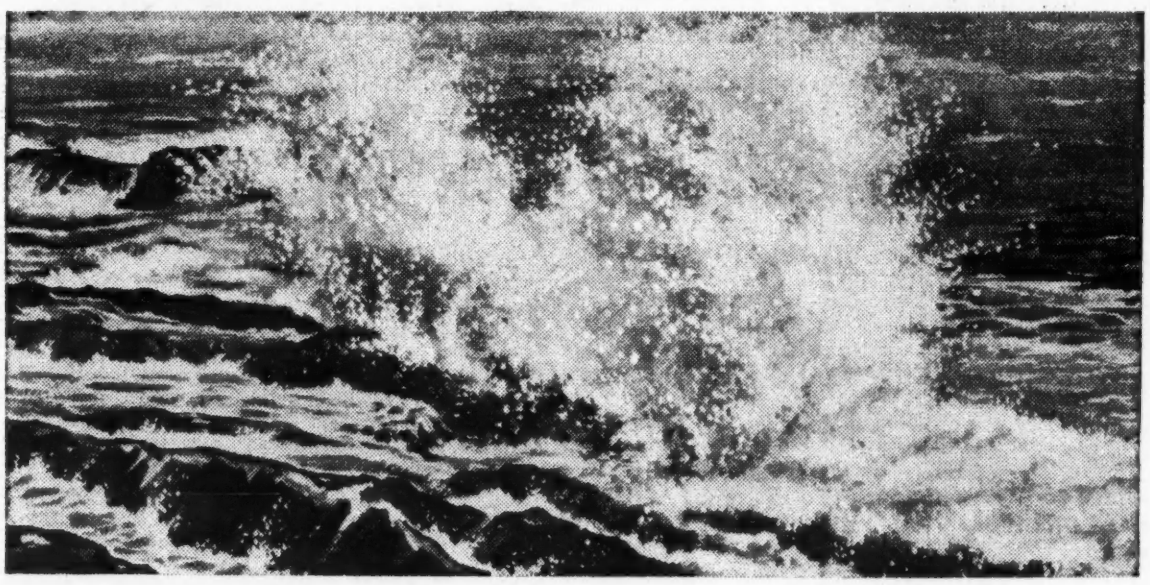
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works, lb 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.319.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.397.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.402.00 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate dms. works, lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms. dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide NF gran. bbls, lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Ammonium carbonate USP, lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms. lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium hypophosphate, NF, 5-lb. bots lb. 2.50 - —
Ammonium iodide, NF dms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38

Ammonium linoleate, 80% dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib dms., 2,000-lb contracts, works lb 1.23 - —
single fib. dm., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.64.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium nitrate, imp. Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to all ton base price ton.68.00 - —
August discount ton 5.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton.49.75 - —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .28½- .30½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.273.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.278.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works, lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —

Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys., 100% basis, lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine phosphate bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.14.50 - —
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lbs. lots lb.16.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 - 6.00

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Ex pentane, reg dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½- —
Amyl acetate, syn. oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Ex-pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms. c.l., frt. alld, lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms. c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, l-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-Pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb. .82 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol dms., c.l., works, lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works, lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 1.25
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Anethol, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - —
Tech., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .60 .65
Angelica root oil, bots. lb.120.00 -130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min 2,000 gals. lb. .20½- —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld, lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Anise seeds, Mexican, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Syrian, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Anisic aldehyde, bots, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.15
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, Ecuador/Dominican, whole, bgs. lb. .19½- .20
Indian lb. .16 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .27 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28½- —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms. lb. .74½- .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms. lb. .90 - 1.25
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .27 - .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J. ton.83.56 -86.50
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —

sure as the tide!



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Asphalt, manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon refy. gal. .09½ - —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)
Atropine NF tins ... oz. 4.00 4.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots. ... oz. 2.35 - 2.45
Avacado oil, cns. ... lb. 3.00 Nom.

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units .70 - —
Balm of Gilead, buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark bgs ... lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms ... lb 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF dms ... lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs. c.l., works ton.106.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots works ton.121.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms. works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... ton.191.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dms. lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald. lb. .35 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l. frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. t.l. frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate bbls. c.l. t.l. dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls. l.c.l. t.l. dlvd ... lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide grd. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. t.l. frt equald ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide dms. frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate ctns. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe)
Barium sulfate X-ray dms lb .13 - .15½
Barium sulfide dms. c.l. works ton.95.00 - —
dms., l.c.l. works ton.105.00 - —
Barytes, southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75% bgs. mines ton.25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 - —
paper bgs., ex whse, New York ton.79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E ... 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines ... ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican 50-55%, cns. lb. 2.10 - 3.00
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns ... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.95 - 2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs ... lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs ... lb. .64 - .66
Brazilian, bgs, ... lb. .67 Nom.
Central American, bgs ... lb. .65 - .67
Chilean, bgs. ... lb. .67 Nom.
Beeswax, refd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .77 - .80
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns ... lb. .76 - .79
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns ... lb. .69 - .71
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns ... lb. .68 - .70
Belladonna leaf, bls ... lb. .32 - —
Belladonna root, bls ... lb. .30 - —
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.84.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse. ton.87.00 - —
low gel. bgs. 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.62.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse. ton.85.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys. works ... lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. ... lb. .80 - .86
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l ... lb. .43 - —
cbys., smaller lots ... lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa ... gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district ... gal. .36 - —
Chicago district ... gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district ... gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah ... gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa ... gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y ... gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Tex ... gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio ... gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio ... gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo ... gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district ... gal. .36 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Pittsburgh district ... gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md ... gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y ... gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind ... gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ... gal. .36 - —
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks gal. .36 - .38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- .008
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
dms., l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow AAA bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd ... lb 2.45 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd ... lb 3.25 - —
Benzocaine dms ... lb. 3.48 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb .37 - —
ton lots, same basis ... lb. .41 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis ... lb. .43 - —
USP, ton lots ... lb. .48 - —
1,000-lb. lots ... lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum Sumatra cs ... lb .33 —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms ... lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .65 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms ... lb. .65 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. ... lb. .47½ - .49
Benzyl benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms lb. .75 - 1.13
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .22½ - .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .23½ - .25½
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

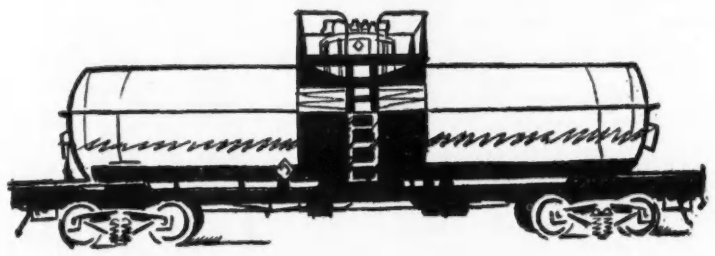
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns ... lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns ... lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. ... lb. 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. ... lb 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. ... lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots ... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. ... lb. 35.00 -36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. ... lb. 35.00 -36.25
Bergamot oil, nat. NF, Italian cns. lb. .12.50 -13.25
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Betaine hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Betaine monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots ... gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns ... lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns ... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Bismuth chloride, jars ... lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide dms ... lb. 4.65 - —
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots ... lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms ... lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms ... lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. ... lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms ... lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms ... lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls ... lb. .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls ... lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls ... lb. .45 - .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ... ton.115.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ... ton.165.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 5.75 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l lb. .13 - .14
bgs., t.l ... lb. .15 - .17
bgs., l.c.l ... lb. .15¼ - .35¼
Bloodroot, bls ... lb. .48 - .50



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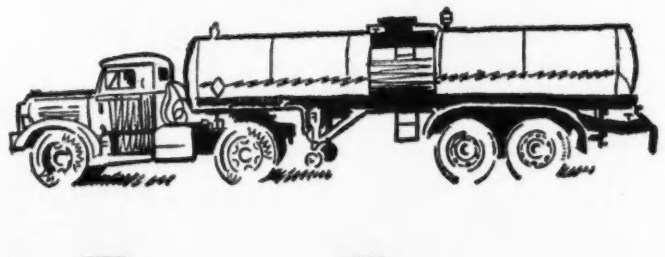

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Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Peruvian, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.50
BON acid maroons pure bbls lb 1.75 —
Resinated bbls lb 1.50 —
Bone black dms. t.c.l. frt. alld lb 17 23¼
(Pacific coast bone black prices 2c per lb. higher)
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.62.50 —
Bone oil dms works lb. 65 70
Bone phosphate defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate precip (see Calcium phosphate tribasic)
Borax tech anhyd 99% bgs. c.l. works ton 83.00 —
bgs. ton lots ex whse New York or Chicago ton 137 25 —
99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.142.25 - —
bulk c.l. works ton 74 00 —
Tech. cryst. 99½% bgs. c.l. works ton.81.00 —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.137.25 —
bgs. smaller lots same basis ton.142.25 —
gran. decahydrate 99½% bgs. c.l. works ton.45 00 —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.99.25 —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis ton 104.25 —
bulk c.l. works ton.38 50 —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.60.00 —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.114 25 —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis ton.119.25 —
bulk c.l. works ton.53 50 —
powd. 99½% bgs. c.l., works, ton.50.00 —
bgs., ton lots ex whse New York or Chicago ton.104 25 —
smaller lots same basis ton 109 25 —
USP borax $15 per ton higher
Bordeaux mixture bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld or nearest whse. pt lb. .18 .24
bgs. t.c.l. same basis lb. .19 .26
Boric acid tech. 99.9% cryst., bgs., c.l. works ton.129 00 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.184.25 —
bgs. smaller lots same basis ton.189.25 —
dms. c.l. works ton.153 50 173.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.208 75 228 75
dms. smaller lots same basis ton.213.75 233.75
99.9% gran bgs. c.l. works.ton.104 00 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.159 25 —
bgs. smaller lots same basis ton.164.25 —
dms. c.l. works ton.128 50 148.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.183 75 203 75
dms. smaller lots same basis ton.188.75 208.75
bulk c.l. works ton.98.00 —
99.9% powd., bgs. c.l., works ton.109.00 —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.159.25 —
bgs. smaller lots same basis ton.164.25 —
dms c.l. works ton.133 50 153 50
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago ton.188.75 208.75
dms. smaller lots same basis. ton.193.75 213.75
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher
Borneol, cns lb. 2.75 —
Boron trichloride CP 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., t.t.l., works lb. 70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur)
Broenner's acid, bbls lb 1.75 —
Bromine purif. cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 .39
ret. dms. c.l. t.l. dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .31 —
ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .31 .34
tanks, same basis lb. 22½ —
Bromochloromethane dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. 48 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 50 - —
tanks, same basis lb 47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb cbys lb 1.80 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 Nom.
Brucine sulfate NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 Nom.
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.20 - —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene retd. cyls. c.l., refy lb .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, contract, refy. lb. .14¾ - .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
tert-Synthetic dms. c.l., frt. alld, dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms. c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks works lb .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb 42½ - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. 43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. 40 - —
Butyl laurate dms. works lb. 37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate dms., c.l., t.l., works lb 55 —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. 55½ - —
Butyl oleate refd. dms., l.c.l., works lb .32 —
Butyl phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .25¾ .26
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾ - —
Butylamine (see Mono- Di- and Tri-butylamine)
6-tert-Butyl m cresol dms., c.l., works lb .55 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .56 - —
tanks works lb .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb 6.30 - —
Light shade bbls., same basis lb 5.90 - —
Medium shade bbls. same basis. lb 5.30 - —
Medium light shade bbls., same basis lb 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E of Rockies. lb 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib. dms lb 6.75 7.00
Cadmium metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls. same basis.lb 2.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.85 - —
Medium shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 2.15 - —
Medium light shade bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Maroon shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 2.45 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb 2 00 - —
Light shade, bbls. same basis.lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.93 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.18 —
Dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.27 —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.54 —
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb 2.23 —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.82 - —
Orange shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 1.66 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2 70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms 100-lb lots or more lb. 2.33 - —

EXCLUSIVE U.S.A. SALES AGENTS

for

Ciech Ltd.

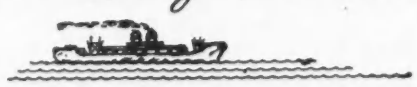
WARSAW, POLAND

- INDUSTRIAL BENZOL
- NAPHTHALENE CRUDE HOT PRESSED—A.D.F.
- CREOSOTE
- PURE PYRIDINE AND PYRIDINE BASES

We Invite Your Inquiries On All Coal Tar Products

SPECIFICATIONS AND SAMPLES UPON REQUEST

Kolon Trading Co. Inc.



32 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

TELEPHONE: WHitehall 3-2455

TELETYPE: N.Y. 1-2083
TELEX: N.Y. 2783

Caffeine, USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms. 100-lb. lots or more, lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
Cajeput oil, native, cns. lb. 1.75 - 3.30
Redist, USP., cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Calanus oil, bots. lb. 12.00 - 20.00
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
Vials, 25 to 100 gram lots, works gram. .65 - —
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, fib dms., 100 lbs. or more frt adjusted lb 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate dealers, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .09 - .09½
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide NF, 100 lbs or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide standard generator size, 600-lb. dms. c.l., dlvd ton. 149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.00 - 34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 - 18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l. works ton. 32.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 48.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, precip., surface treated bgs., c.l., works. ton. 37.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton. 110.00 - 160.00
bgs. l.c.l., works ton. 120.00 - 175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt equald ton. 31.00 - —
Gran., purif., dms. lb. .27 - —
Calcium chloride, liquor, 40% tanks, frt. equald ton. 12.50 - —
Pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 37.80 - —
Calcium chloride, powd., bgs. c.l., works ton. 37.00 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms. c.l., frt. equald ton. 29.50 - —
dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 36.00 - 73.00
USP, gran. dms lb. .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .29½ - .30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb 2.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, dms. lb. .76 - —
USP, dms. lb. .67 - .69
Calcium hydride lump, dms. works. lb. 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45 lb cs., dlvd E of Rockies cs. 22.95 - 25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm. 30.80 - 34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb 2.10 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb. .27¼ - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram. .045 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate)
Calcium phenolsulfonate dms lb. .74 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 8.50 - —
Feed grade, 18½% P bgs. c.l. t.l., frt equald ton 79.55 - 83.25
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald ton 89.55 - 93.25
19% P c.l., works, Tex Cit ton 76.00 - —
21% P, bgs. c.l., t.l., frt equald ton. 90.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton. 100.30 - —
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lb lots, frt. equald 100 lbs 7.20 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs 7.70 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 9.25 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 10.50 - —
Calcium phytate bgs works lb .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip. dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .33 - —
Calcium silicate hydrated, bgs c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Calcium stearate ctns., c.l. lb .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, NF X, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.68 - 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs. 100-lb lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½ oz cs lb. .85 - .90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl or more lb. .48 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb lots lb. .59 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb lots lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .26 - .35
White, dms lb. .29 - —
Cananga oil, native, cns lb. 7.60 - 7.85
Rectified, cns lb. 9.55 - 12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs lb. .52 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .57 - .60
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb 2.00 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 3.50 - —
powd., bxs lb. 4.10 - 4.15
Capric acid, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —

Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., t.t.l. same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.25
NF, from African pepper dms lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch bgs lb. .10½ - .11
Caraway oil, NF, cns lb. 3.00 - —
Carbazole, 97% bbls. ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .1225 - —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750 - —
bgs., c.l. works lb. .0790 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .122 .125
high modulus, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .0750 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .0450 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l. whse lb. .0850 - —
Pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color uncompressed, bgs. c.l., works lb. .12 - —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .19 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metropolitan area ton. 73.00 - 115.00
cyls., works lb. .08 .09
Solid, wholesale works lb. .035 .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 —
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .08½ - .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .15¼ - —
Tech., consumers dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l. frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms. 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
dms. smaller lots works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb. 45.00 - 48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.15 - —
Bleached, "B" lb. 3.05 - —
Decorticated, Ceylon cs lb 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.95 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.30 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.30 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF bulk, 100-lb lots or more dlvd lb. 16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots dlvd lb. 16.90 - 17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .69
North country No 2 crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .80
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country No 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
Ceara refd. pure bgs. ton lots. lb. .80 - .82
Parnahyba, crude bgs. ton lots. lb. .71 - .73
Parnahyba, refd. pure bgs. ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Carnauba wax, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.37 - 1.39
Parnahyba bgs. ton lots lb. 1.39 - 1.41
Powdered carnauba wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene, tech, 1,350,000 A units per gram tins F-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .295 - —
Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400-000 A units per gram., dms. dlvd million units .21 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 69.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 87.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram cns. gram. .29 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.80 - 6.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .35 - .36
Casein, dom edible acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .56 - —
Dom., edible acid precip. 80 mesh bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .64 - —
Imp., acid-precip grd Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .21½ - —
New Zealand, duty paid lb. .24 - .24½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N J lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms. frt alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. lb. .19½ - —
"B" lb. .18¼ - —
"C" lb. .17¼ - —
Korintje "A" lb. .19 .19¼
"B" gal. .18¼ - —
"C" lb. .17¼ - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil. ton. 125.00 - 127.00
Castor oil, dom. blown, dms. c.l. lb. .2850 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2950 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3010 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3110 - —
tanks lb. .2810 - —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2860 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2960 - —
tanks lb. .2660 - —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3325 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .3525 - —
No. 1, dom., dms., c.l. lb. .2500 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2600 - —
tanks lb. .2300 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2425 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2525 - —
tanks lb. .2225 - —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l., lb. .2950 - —
dms., l.c.l lb. .3050 - —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dms., l.c.l lb. .2750 - —
tanks lb. .2450 - —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .19 - —

Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19½ - .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼ - .46¼
split, dms lb. .37¼ - 38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 45.50 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - 30.00
Syn., cns. lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, crystal., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 3.45 - 4.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms lb. .55 - .60
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .28 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .22½ - .23
Celery seed, oil, bots. lb. 16.50 - 17.50
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E lb. .595 .605
38% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd E lb. .545 .555
50% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E lb. .585 .595
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms. dlvd lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77%CeO$_2$, fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 - 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb 2.03 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb lots or more lb. .48 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls lb. 1.50 - —
Roman, cs lb. 3.50 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian bots lb. 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms., c.l. works lb. .25 - .32
fib dms. 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ - .32½
fib. dms. smaller lots, works. lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 78.00 - 80.00
5-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton. 106.00 —
10-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton. 96.00 - —
25 lb paper bags, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 87.00 - —
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, 40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 84.00 - —
Pinewood, gran. bgs., c.l. works South ton. 57.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton. 57.00 - 67.00
Pinewood, lump, bgs. c.l., works, South ton. 53.50 —
bgs., l.c.l. works South ton. 56.50 - 71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 38.00 —
bulk, l.t.l. works South ton. 41.00 —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb. 5.25 - 6.00
Chestnut extract, imp., solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08½ - —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .0959 - —
Chicago acid, paste, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls. works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40% dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼ - —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼ - —
70% dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
dms., l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps. ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .12½ - .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
Chlorine, liq., tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½ - .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½ - —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs., or over, frt. alld lb. .75 - —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 500 to 1,500 lbs., same basis. lb. 2.00 - —

p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms. less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86½ - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. dlvd. E lb. .80½ - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb. 1.50 - —
Coml., cyls. 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
cyls. 100 lbs. same basis lb. .97 - —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb 1.22 —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. 0415 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms ½c per lb higher
Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride fib dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium blue content 1 to 15% bbls. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 .20
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Jospeh; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R. include Davenport, Tenn. and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis St. Paul lb. .35 —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .35 —
Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas Tex. 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½ - —
cbys., works lb. .11¼ - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls. works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs. c.l., frt alld lb. .44¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .45½ - —
Chromium trioxide, NF bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb .35 - .40
NF, yellow, broken bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd. bots lb 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .95 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs., afloat lb. 1.20 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 36.00 - 70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.60 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 - 12.00
Citral, bots., cns lb. 4.40 - 5.70
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs. dms. c.l lb. .29½ - .30
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30¼
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½ - .31
hydrous, fine gran., ogs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ - .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28¼
bgs. dms. smaller lots lb. .29 - .29¼
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.25
Java, cns lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Java-type, cns lb. .82 - .85
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.25 3.60
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 - 15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 16.50 - 21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 8.00 - 11.00
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 16.50 - 21.50
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl port net-ton. 42.00 - 45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton. 29.50 - 30.00
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., air floated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 10.00 - —
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works. ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 - 14.50
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ton. 35.00 - 36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long ton. 20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton. 50.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net ton. 60.00 - 65.00

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Cleve's Acid—o-Cresol

Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls	lb	1.05	—
Clove, Madagascar, bgs.	lb.	.41	—
Zanzibar, bgs.	lb.	.51	—
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	2.40	2.75
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms.	lb.	.90	.95
CMC, crude, 96.4%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis	lb.	.39½	.41
bgs. or fib dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½	.43
crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.39½	.41
bgs. or fib dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½	.43
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).			
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. works, frt. alld	lb.	.57	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.59	—
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c per lb lower and are on a works basis.			
Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms. c.l., ex whse	gal.	.30½	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.33½	—
tanks, works	gal.	.17	—
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse	gal.	.30½	.35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.33½	.39
tanks, works	gal.	.16½	.20½
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works	ton.	40.00	42.00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works	ton.	40.00	—
Core, bulk, works	ton.	36.50	—
Fiber, bulk, works	ton.	44.00	—
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works	ton.	41.00	—
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co dms. dlvd.	lb.	1.10	—
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb	4.90	—
Cobalt blue dlvd prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt equald with Chicago.			
Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue).			
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd	lb	1.57	—
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd	lb	1.05	—
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd	lb	2.20	—
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms	lb.	.68	—
Liq., 6% Co, dms	lb.	.54¾	—
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse.	lb.	2.00	—
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd	lb.	.46¼	—
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.85	—
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs	lb.	1.52	—
70-71% Co, kgs	lb.	1.48	—
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd	lb.	1.43	—
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms.	lb.	.28	—
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd	lb.	.69	—
Monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd	lb.	1.17	—
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd.	lb.	42	—
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	17.80	—
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.75	—
Cocillana bark, bls	lb.	.25	—
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.90	—
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.13½	—
deodorized, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.24	—
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.22½	.25
tanks	lb.	.20	—
double (stripped), dms.	lb.	.23½	.26
tanks	lb.	.21	—
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.11⅜	.11½
Codeine, NF cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25	—
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	—
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.25	—
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil, USP, dms	gal.	1.50	1.55
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.20	.22
Blue, bls	lb.	.20	.22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns.	oz.	29.00	35.50
Colchicum root, bls.	lb.	.35	—
Colchicum seed, bgs.	lb.	.55	—
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.32½	—
Flexible, dms.	lb.	.34	—
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.72	—
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.15	.16
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.25	.26
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.22	.24
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.15¾	.17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	.65	.75
Copaiba oil, cns.	lb.	1.75	2.50
Condurango bark, bls.	lb.	.26	—
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.53	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.54	—
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.3175	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.3325	—
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.42	.42½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works.	lb.	.28¼	.28¾
Cryst., dried, dms., works	lb.	.36½	.37
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works	lb.	.4068	.4468
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.656	—
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.676	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.696	.716
Copper gluconate, dms.	lb.	3.20	—
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.48¼	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48¾	—
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis	lb.	.28½	—
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt alld	lb.	.24	—
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works	lb.	.29¼	.31¼
Copper oleate, solid 9% Cu, dms., works	lb.	.45	—
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots.	lb.	.43	—
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots or more, works.	lb.	.41	—
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53½	.63½
Copper quinolinolate, fib dms.	lb.	4.25	4.50
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.34	—
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.1845	—
Cryst., 99% bgs. c.l., works.	100 lbs.	11.55	—
bgs., l.c.l. same basis	100 lbs.	12.05	14.55
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	21.15	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	21.90	—
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	25.45	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	26.45	29.45
Copper undecylenate, dms	lb	2.75	—
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f.	ton.	170.00	—
Pac. ports, c.i.f.	ton.	165.00	—
Coriander oil, USP, bots.	lb.	9.00	10.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.09½	—
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.07½	—
Yugoslavian, bgs	lb	.08½	—
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks New York	lb.	.06½	—
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.2073	.21
tanks	lb.	.1873	—
Corn oil acids, dist., dms	lb.	.17¼	.20
tanks	lb.	.14¾	—
Corn starch (see Starch corn)			
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	7.33	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.58	—
Corn syrup, 42° Be, non-ret. dms., c.l.,	100 lbs.	7.31	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.46	—
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).			
Cortisone acetate, USP, bulk	gram	3.50	3.55
Costus oil, bots.	oz	6.00	—
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis	ton.	53.50	—
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, Valley	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, Texas, Lubbock	lb.	.14⅛	—
tanks, Texas, Waco	lb.	.14⅛	—
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.05¾	—
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.19⅛	.20¼
tanks	lb.	.17⅞	—
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms	lb.	.16¾	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼	—
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works.	lb.	.03	.03¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.02¾	—
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	3.60	3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.85	.90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium hitartrate).			
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys.,	lb.	3.05	3.20
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	.24	—
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works,	gal.	.226	—
refd., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.42	.44
dms. l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.53	.55
tanks same basis	gal.	.33	.35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).			
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms	lb.	1.60	1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	1.30	—
Creosote, pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works	lb.	.0561	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York	lb.	.0745	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0460	—
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.70	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	—
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16½	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.145	—
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.60	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	—
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
m-p-Cresol, 2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.20	—
o-Cresol, 30.5 C. m.p and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.17	—
ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb	15	—
30°-30.49°C. m.p. dms. c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.16½	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.14½	—

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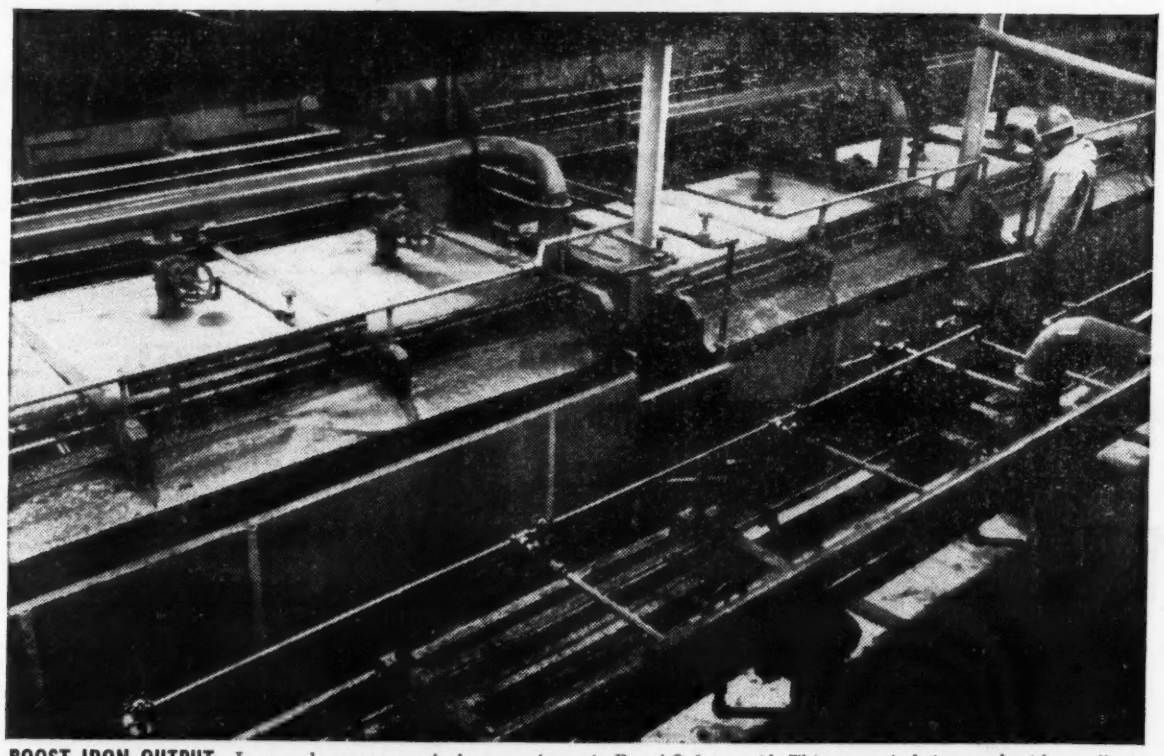

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o-Cresol, m.p., 29°-29.9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	—
25-28.9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
p-Cresol, 98% dms., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.52	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.53	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.49	—
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns	lb	1.80	2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, tanks, frt. equald.	gal.	1.15	—
c.l., t.l., same basis	gal.	1.35	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.40	—
Meta-para content 25% or less, tanks, frt. equald	gal.	1.00	—
c.l., t.l., same basis	gal.	1.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.25	—
Imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey area, frt. equald to competitive points	gal.	1.00	—
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom 195° to 214° C., non-ret dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal	80	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.82	.84
tanks same basis	gal	65	—
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 232° C., tanks, Wilmington Cal	gal.	65	.72
211 C to 237° C non-ret. dms. c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	76	—
non-ret dms. l.c.l., same basis	gal.	78	.80
tanks, same basis	gal.	61	—
220° C to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.62	.67
245° to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.50	—
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.24¼	.25
Crotonic acid, fib dms., 200 lbs or more, works	lb	.50	—
Cryolite nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		13.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		14.25	—
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb	.29	—
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs	lb.	.80	—
Powd., cs	lb.	.95	—
Cubeb oil, cns.	lb.	8.50	12.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11	—
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs.	lb.	.23	.24
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.30¼	—
Turkish, ngs	lb.	No prices.	
Cumin oil, bots., cns.	lb.	4.75	7.55
Cutch extract 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.07½	—
Cyanamide, tertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract	ton	55.00	—
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works	unit-ton	2.75	—
Cyanamide, indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works	ton	75.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	96.00	—
6-16 mesh dms. c.l., works	ton	120.00	—
dms. l.c.l., works	ton	140.00	—
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls	lb.	.90	1.25
Cyclohexane, 99% tech. dms., c.l., works	gal.	.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.72	—
tanks, works	gal.	.55	—
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E	lb.	.26½	—
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis	lb.	.27½	—
tanks, works, same basis	lb.	.24	—
Cyclonexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29	—
Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5° C. 83° C., 360-lb. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
360-lb. dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.60	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.52	—
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.49	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
tanks, works	lb.	.47	—
Cyclopropane, CP 2-lb. cyls., works.	cyl.	48.00	—
6-oz cyls., works	cyl.	12.00	—
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots.	gal.	.42	—
cyls., 100-gal. lots	gal.	.41	—
cyls., 200-gal. lots	gal.	.40	—
Cypress oil, bots	lb.	5.30	—

D

2,4-D tech., bags., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.40	—
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45	.49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	.52
tanks, same basis	lb.	.42	—
2,4-D propyl ester, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.48	.52
tanks, works	lb.	.42	—
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E, cs	lb.	No stocks.	
dust, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
E, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
East India, Batu, bold, bgs.	lb.	.13¾	.15
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.08¾	.09¼
black, bold, bgs.	lb.	.14½	.16½
unscraped, bgs.	lb.	.13	.14¼
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.12¼	.13½
pale chips, bgs.	lb.	.13	.15
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.17¾	.20
Siam, cs.	lb.	.35	.39
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.41	.45
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.31¼	.34
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
dust, bgs.	lb.	.17	.19
seeds, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.28	—
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
fib dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.46	—
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd.	lb.	.19	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.21	—
fib. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.22	—
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.			
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.43	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.38½	—
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.21	—
Perfume grade, bots	lb.	1.75	2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).			
Deertongue leaves, bls.	lb.	.45	—

Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	49.50	—
Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	58.00	—
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works	ton.	64.10	—
19% P, paper bags, works, Houston, Tex., c.l. and t.l.	per ton.	69.50	—
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices			
Degras, common, bbls.	lb.	.10	.12
Neutral, bbls.	lb	.21	.23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms. c.l., dlvd E of Rockies	gal.	.64½	66
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68½	77
tanks, dlvd. same basis	gal.	48½	50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.			
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies	gal.	.66	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	71	77
tanks, same basis	gal	50	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.			
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E of Rockies	gal.	.65½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	70½	76½
tanks same basis	gal.	49½	—
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	gal.	.64	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal	69	.75
tanks, same basis	gal	48	—
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal	68	74
tanks, same basis	gal.	47	—
Denatured alcohol, SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	gal.	.655	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	705	765
tanks, same basis	gal.	495	—
SD23H, dms. c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	gal.	.66	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	71	77
tanks, same basis	gal.	50	—
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	gal.	.645	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	695	795
tanks same basis	gal.	485	—
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal	68	74
tanks, same basis	gal.	47	—
SD25A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	66	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	71	77
tanks, same basis	gal.	50	—
SD40, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	64	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	gal	69	75
tanks same basis	gal	48	—

For anhyd alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c per gal higher.

West coast dlvd prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c differential on tank cars is maintained.

d-Desoxyephedrine	hydrochloride, bots	lb.	24.00 25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine	hydrochloride, bots	lb	6.50 —

Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.38	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.53	—
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	9.22	—
paper bgs., l.c.l	100 lbs.	9.37	—
light, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.12	—
paper bgs., l.c.l	100 lbs.	9.27	—
white, paper bgs. c.l	100 lbs.	8.96	—
paper bgs., l.c.l	100 lbs.	9.11	—
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher.			
Dextrin potato imp. bgs.	lb	10½	11
Dextrose, USP, dms	lb.	.19¾	—
Anhyd., dms	lb.	.20¾	—
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.13	—
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.	lb.	4.30	4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½	—
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½	—
o-Dianisidine, fib., dms.	lb.	2.00	—

Oronite has THE surfactant to fill your individual needs

want detergency?

Whether you require exceptional detergency properties in the basic raw material or from a surfactant in intermediate form or in a finished product—it will pay you to consult Oronite—the world's largest producer of synthetic detergent raw materials. Our extensive technical experience is at your disposal.

want HIGH suds or LOW suds?

Oronite's D-40 finished dry detergent in flake, granule or powder form has excellent foaming power in hard or soft water. D-60 offers you a higher active product. Nonionic Dispersant NI-W is a water soluble, low sudsing product desirable where "foam" is a handicap.

want *rapid*, thorough "wetting"?

D-40, D-60 in dry form, Wetting Agent "S" in paste form and NI-W in liquid form have superior wetting ability. Compare these products with those you are now using—samples are available. Or, tell us your particular needs for "wetting" and we can provide suggested formulations.

want *emulsifying* or dispersing action?

D-40 and D-60 have the ability to emulsify and suspend animal, vegetable, and mineral fats, oils and greases. Oronite's water soluble Dispersant NI-W is completely compatible with soaps, anionic detergents and cationic germicides. Its companion product Dispersant NI-O is an outstanding emulsifier for water-in-oil emulsions.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

Executive Offices
200 Bush Street, San Francisco 20, California

Sales Offices
New York, Wilmington, Chicago, Cincinnati, Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco

European Office
36, Avenue William-Favre, Geneva, Switzerland

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
200 Bush Street, Dept. D
San Francisco 20, California

☐ Please have a detergent specialist call on me regarding our individual requirements.

☐ I desire further information regarding the following properties of Oronite surfactants. ( ) Anionic ( ) Nonionic ( ) Detergency ( ) Sudsing ( ) Wetting ( ) Emulsification

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ Zone____ State_____

Dibenzyl Sebacate—2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene

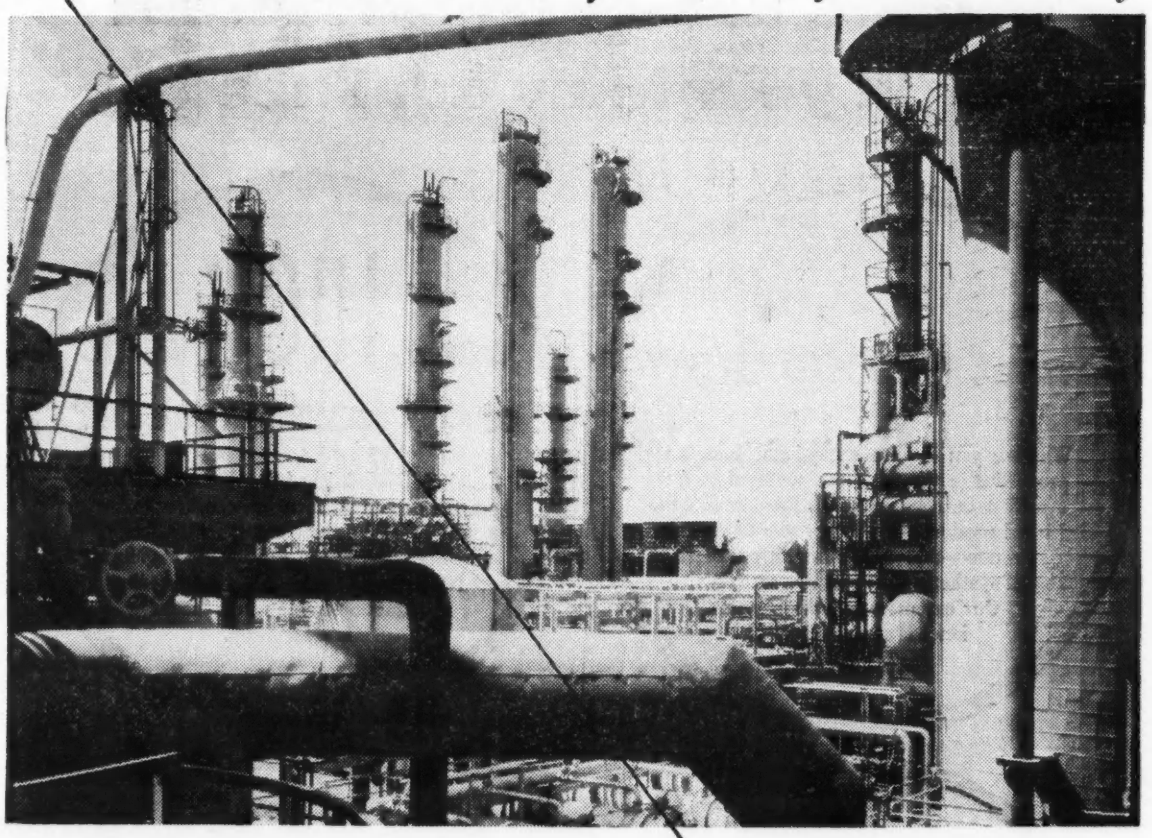
Dibenzyl sebacate dms., c.l. works lb. .89¾ .90
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼ .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 —
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb lots lb 55 — —
Dibutyl fumarate dms. c.l. t.l., frt alld lb .33 — —
dms., l.c.l. t.l.l. frt alld lb .34 — —
tanks frt alld lb .30½ — —
Dibutyl maleate dms. c.l. t.l., frt alld lb .33 — —
dms., l.c.l. t.l.l. dms. frt alld lb .34 — —
tanks frt alld lb .30½ — —
Dibutyl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd E lb .32½ — —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .33½ — —
tanks same basis lb .30 — —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works lb 70 — —
dms., l.c.l. works lb .70½ — —
tanks, works lb .68 — —
Dibutyl tartrate dms., works, frt. alld lb .65½ — —
Dibutylamine dms c.l., dlvd lb .55½ — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .56½ — —
tanks same basis lb 53 — —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade. dms. t.l., c.l., dlvd lb 1.20 — —
dms t.t.l. dlvd lb 1.24 — —
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb 1.05 — —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 1.07 — —
Tech. dms. c.l., dlvd lb 91 — —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb .95 — —
tanks, dlvd. lb .86 — —

Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .31 — .32
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .32 — .33
tanks, dlvd lb .27½ — —
Dicapyrl sebacate, dms. c.l., works. lb .63 — —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .63½ — .64
tanks, works lb .61 — —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)
2,5-Dichloroaniline dms. works lb .83 — —
o-Dichlorobenzene dms c.l. frt. alld. E lb .12¾ — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .13¾ — —
tanks, same basis lb .11 — —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. allwd. E lb .14½ — —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb .19½ — —
1,4-Dichlorobutane dms. c.l. or t.l., works lb .33½ — —
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb .34 — —
tanks, works lb .32 — —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT)
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb .15½ — —
l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb .16½ — —
tanks, same basis lb .13 — —
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works lb .05 — —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .06 — —
tanks, works lb .03 — —
Dicyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works. lb .54 — —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .55 — —
tanks, works lb .52 — —

Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .58¼ - .59
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .59¼ - .60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb .34 — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .35 — —
tanks, same basis lb .31½ — —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb 1.80 — —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb 1.85 — —
Diethanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb .27 — —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .28 — —
tanks, same basis lb .24½ — —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb .16½ — —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb .18½ — —
Diethyl carbonate dms. c.l., frt. alld lb .47 — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .48 — —
tanks, same basis lb .45 — —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .69½ — —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb .70½ — —
tanks, dlvd lb .67 — —
Diethyl oxalate dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb .42 — —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .43 — .45
tanks, same basis lb .40 — —
Diethyl phthalate dms. c.l., dlvd. lb .30 — .30½
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb .31 — .31½
tanks, dlvd lb .27½ - .28
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb .19½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .20¼ - —
tanks, works lb .17½ - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .52 — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .53 — —
tanks, same basis lb .49½ — —

N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .57 — —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .58 — —
tanks, same basis lb .55 — —
Diethylbenzene dms. t.l., frt. alld. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .18½ - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb .17¾ — —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .18¾ — —
tanks, same basis lb .15¼ — —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb .51½ — —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .52¼ — —
lb .16½ — —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, lb .30¾ — —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .31½ — —
tanks, dlvd E lb .28¾ — —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate dms. c.l. works. lb .30¼ — —
dms., l.c.l. works lb .31 — —
tanks, dlvd E lb 28¼ — —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd lb .22½ — —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb .23½ — —
tanks, dlvd lb .20 — —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms. c.l. works. lb .27¼ — —
dms., l.c.l. works lb .28 — —
tanks, dlvd E lb 25¼ — —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd lb .20½ — —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb .21½ — —
tanks, dlvd lb .18½ — —
Diethylenetriamine dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb .44 — —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E lb .45 — —
tanks, dlvd. E lb 41½ — —
Diethylstilbestrol USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 - 147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo 110.00 - 152.50
Digitalis leaves USP dom. dms lb 1.20 — —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram 4.35 - 4.75
Diglycol laurate dms lb .32¾ - .34
Diglycol stearate dms. ton lots lb .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid bgs., works lb .14 — —
Dihexyl sebacate dms. c.l., works. lb .64 — —
dms., l.c.l. works lb .61½ - .65
tanks, works lb .62 — —
Dihydrazine sulfate dms., works lb 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram .0850 - .0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram .0850 - .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb 2.75 — —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb 2.55 — —
tech., dms lb 1.09 — —
Di-isobutyl ketone dms. c.l. dlvd. lb .17 — —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb .18 — —
tanks, dlvd lb .14½ — —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .31½ — —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .32½ — —
tanks, same basis lb .29 — —
Di-isobutylene, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb .10 — —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb .08 — —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .31 — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .32 — —
tanks, same basis lb .28½ - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb .63½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .64½ - —
tanks, works lb .61 — —
Di-isopropanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd. lb .24½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .25½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .22 — —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb .50½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .48 — —
Dillseed, dewhiskered bgs. lb .13 — —
Nat. bgs lb .08 — —
Dillseed oil, bots lb 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb 3.00 - 3.50
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb 4.85 - 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.225 — —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.235 — —
tanks, dlvd lb 1.20 — —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb .68½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb .69½ - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb 66 — —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms lb 2.00 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb .31 — —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .32 — —
tanks, works lb .28½ - —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb 1.275 — —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.285 — —
tanks, works lb 1.25 — —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms. c.l., works. lb .16½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .17 — —
tanks, works lb .15 — —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb .15 — —
55-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb .16 — —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln. dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb .42 — —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb .42½ - —
Dimethylamine, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis lb .33 — —
Dimethylamine 40% soln. dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb .39 — —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb .39½ - —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb .33 — —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .32 — —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb .33 — —
tanks, frt. alld lb .30 — —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb .34 — .39
tanks, works lb .32 — —
2,4-Dinitroaniline dms. 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb .68 — —
dms. smaller lots, frt equald lb .71 — —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St Paul lb 1.50 — —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb .22 — —
89° C., dms lb .24 — —
2,4-Dinitrochloronenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb .15¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. frt alld. E lb .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb .15 — —

now—DIISOBUTYLENE for January 1958 delivery



In January Petro-Tex will come on stream with substantial production of high-purity diisobutylene. Our commercial product will be a clear water-white 4 to 1 mixture of

2,4,4-trimethylpentene-1 $H_3C-\overset{CH_3}{\underset{CH_3}{C}}-\overset{H}{C}-\overset{CH_3}{C}=CH_2$

and 2,4,4-trimethylpentene-2 $H_3C-\overset{CH_3}{\underset{CH_3}{C}}-\overset{H}{C}=\overset{CH_3}{C}-CH_3$

with these physical properties:

Molecular Weight, average, calculated	112.1
Specific Gravity @ 60°F	0.720 – 0.722
Engler Distillation Range (@ 760 mm Hg)	
Initial	210°F (98.9°C)
90% point	218°F (103.3°C)
95% point	219°F (103.9°C)
Bromine Number	140
Sulfur Content, less than	60 ppm
Reid Vapor Pressure, psi	1.4

Uses include depolymerization to yield isobutylene
Alkylation with phenol toward production of surface active agents
Manufacture of nonyl alcohol by the oxo process

Working samples, detailed technical data and quotations will gladly be sent upon request to us at P. O. Box 2584, Houston 1, Texas.

Petro-Tex

PETRO-TEX CHEMICAL CORPORATION
HOUSTON 1, TEXAS
JOINTLY OWNED BY
FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION AND TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY

2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, frt alld. E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .43½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - .31
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31½ - .32
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 - .28½
Dioctyl sebacate dms., c.l., works, lb. .60½ - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .61½ - .62½
tanks works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works lb. .28¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
tanks works lb. .27 - —
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist. dms., c.l., works gal. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. works gal. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse gal. .62 - —
Dipentene steam dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .59 - —
dms., c.l. dlvd New York gal 67 - —
tanks works south gal. 45 - —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade cns. lb. .65 - .85
Diphenyl phthalate dms. c.l. works. lb. .51¾ - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylamine, refd. flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Refd., fused tanks, same oasis lb. .31 - —
Tech., fused tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Diphenylguanidine bgs. dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15¼ - —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks same basis lb. .18½ - —
Dithiodibenzoic acid dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine dms. ton lots, frt. alld lb. .64 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls. c.l. US ports ex dock ton 76.00 - Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms. c.l., works 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100% basis. lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
tanks same basis lb. .12½ - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½ - —

Dyes coaltar certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb lots, dlvd:—

Blue, FD&C No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Green FD&C No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.90
No. 2	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 3	lb.	21.30	-35.90
Red, FD&C No. 1, cns	lb	5.90	7.85
No. 2	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 3	lb	19.60	-22.85
No. 4	lb	5.55	7.50
Violet FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Yellow FD&C No. 1 cns	lb.	9.15	-11.05
No. 5	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 6	lb.	3.30	4.10

Dyes coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	-10.95
Brown D&C No 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green D&C No. 5	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35	-14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60	-20.05
No. 5	lb.	5.25	5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 18	lb	23.55	-24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00	-15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.10	3.60
No. 22	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.20	-24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	-17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	-13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	-13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	-10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.89	-	—
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb.	1.29	-	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	-	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb	1.18	-	—
40 Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.52	-	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	-	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.16	-	—
151 Orange AD	lb.	.79	-	—
161 Orange	lb.	.94	-	—
176 Fast red A	lb	1.39	-	—
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.47	-	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	1.31	-	—
183 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	-	—
202 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07	-	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	1.03	-	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.30	-	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.09	-	—
234 Brown Y	lb.	1.27	-	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb	1.37	-	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc.	lb	1.91	-	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.70	-	—
299 Black F, conc	lb.	2.19	-	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc	lb.	2.61	-	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.12	-	—
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.37	-	—
365 Brilliant yellow conc	lb.	3.11	-	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	2.60	-	—
401 Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	-	—
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.53	-	—
419 Red FC	lb	1.45	-	—
420 Brown M	lb.	1.40	-	—
448 Red 4BX conc	lb.	1.69	-	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No.

518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.95	-	—
561 Brown B	lb.	2.89	-	—
581 Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.33	-	—
593 Green BY, conc	lb.	1.02	-	—
596 Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.26	-	—
620 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.31	-	—
639 Fast Yellow GG	lb.	2.32	-	—
640 Yellow XX	lb.	2.30	-	—
655 Yellow OX	lb.	2.64	-	—
657 Malachite green V, crystals	lb.	2.73	-	—
662 Brilliant green G	lb.	3.62	-	—
667 Milling green 6B conc	lb.	4.78	-	—
671 Blue EG	lb.	1.85	-	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	-	—
698 Violet 6BN powder	lb.	2.25	-	—
720 Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.44	-	—
729 Blue B, extra conc	lb.	3.61	-	—
749 Red BX	lb.	4.76	-	—
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb.	2.67	-	—
814 Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.67	-	—
841 Safranine GF extra, conc	lb.	4.11	-	—
860 Induline base ZM	lb.	1.07	-	—
865 Nigrosine J	lb.	4.76	-	—
922 Blue GXX	lb.	2.22	-	—
978 Black GXCF conc	lb.	.38	-	—
1034 Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.31	-	—
1078 Alizarin syanine green base Z	lb.	6.13	-	—
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb.	3.02	-	—
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.58	-	—
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	2.28	-	—
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste	lb.	1.55	-	—
1106 Blue RS double paste	lb.	3.85	-	—
1113 Blue, BLFD, double paste	lb.	2.92	-	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No.

1130 Olive R, Single paste dms. dlvd.	lb.	1.42	-	—
1151 Brown R, single paste	lb.	2.29	-	—
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste	lb.	.31	-	—
1217 Orange RD, double powder.	lb.	4.60	-	—
p-4 Brown PG	lb.	3.00	-	—
p-14 Brown EB	lb.	2.16	-	—
p-24 Gray L	lb.	2.08	-	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	3.62	-	—
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	2.48	-	—
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.70	-	—
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb.	1.60	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.

24 Oil orange Z-7078	lb	1.06	-	—
73 Oil scarlet BL	lb.	1.70	-	—
1073 Oil violet ZIRS	lb.	6.81	-	—
1078 Alizarin green, CG	lb.	3.53	-	—
1080 Oil violet special Z	lb	6.81	-	—
Oil black ZBC	lb.	4.46	-	—
Oil black ZBD	lb.	3.03	-	—
Oil black ZHH	lb.	4.61	-	—
Oil black ZMM	lb.	6.52	-	—
Oil blue ZN	lb.	8.02	-	—
Oil blue ZV	lb.	4.95	-	—
Oil orange ZMG	lb	1.32	-	—
Oil red N-1700	lb.	1.76	-	—
Oil yellow ZG conc	lb.	6.33	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd No.

p-517 Spirit yellow 2R conc	lb	4.62	-	—
p-520 Spirit orange ZR conc	lb	5.87	-	—
Spirit black RB	lb	2.95	-	—
Spirit brown ZG	lb	5.30	-	—
Spirit red B conc	lb	6.41	-	—

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.10	-	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).				
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.28	-	1.31
Tanners bbls	lb	.06		.06½
Elm bark, grinding bls	lb.	.30	-	.32
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb	45	-	—
Select, bundles	lb	75		—
	oz.	48.25		49.00
Emetine hydrochloride USP bots.				
Endrin, tech. dms. dlvd. 100% basis	lb	3.75	-	—
Eosine red toner, bbls., works	lb	1.75	-	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz lots oz.		.98		1.00
hydrous bots. 100-oz lots oz.		.92	-	—
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, tins, 100-oz. lots oz.		.62	-	.72
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz.		.62	-	.75
Powd., tins 100-oz. lots	oz.	.62	-	.72
Epichlorohydrin, dms. c.l. dlvd	lb.	.35½	-	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.36½	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33	-	—

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate—D.D.V.P.

Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane—D.D.T.

Diethyl Toluamide—D.E.T.

Ethyl Silicate 28%—40%

Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

Tricresyl Phosphate—T.C.P.

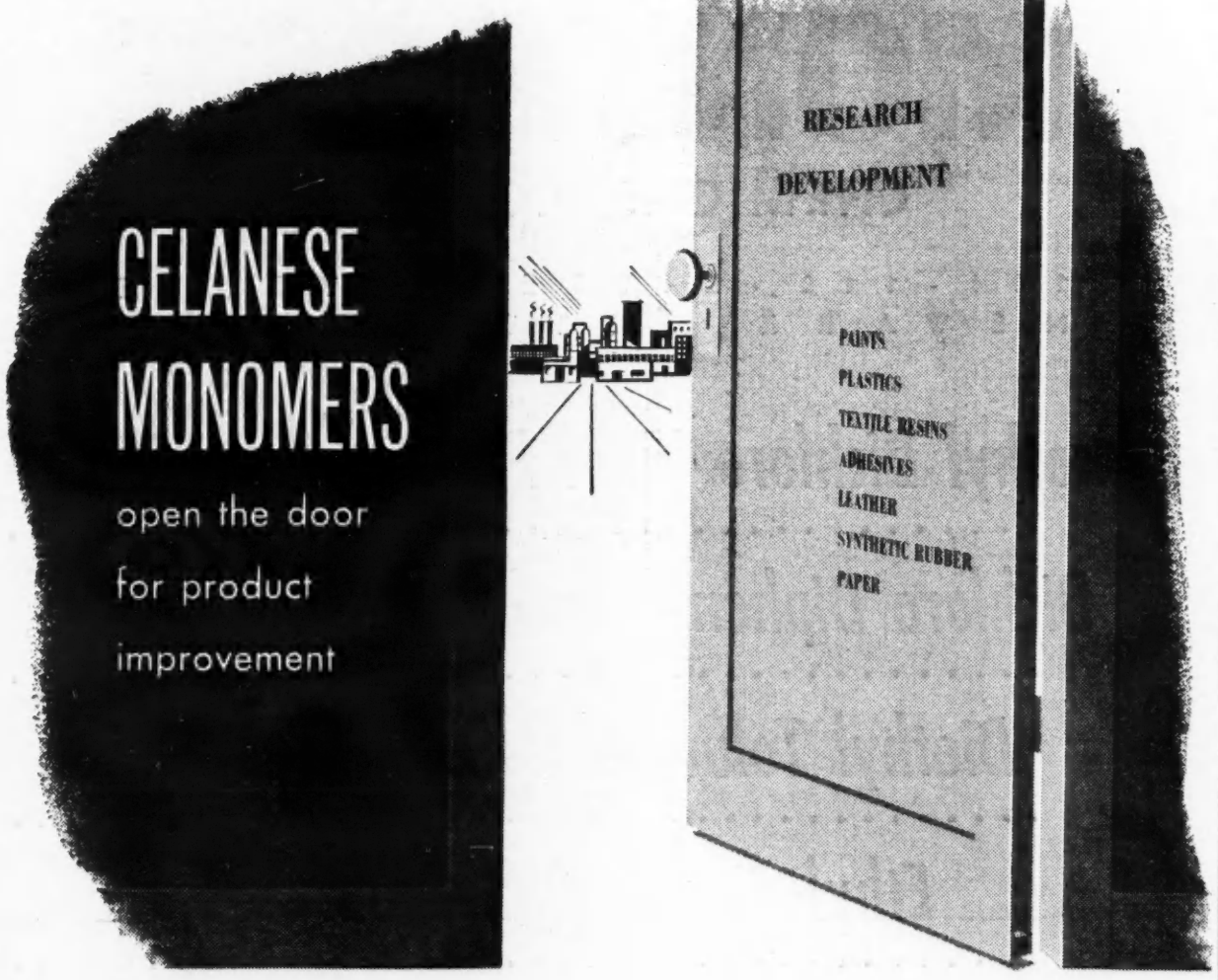
EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP bots., 100 gram lots gram .60 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)
Erigeron oil, cns. lb. 6.00 - 7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 1.60 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 72.50 - 84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots. oz. 87.75 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va. W Va lb. .14½- .16
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l. same basis lb. .15 - .16
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies. gal. 20.58 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.63 - 20.69
tanks, same basis gal. 20.42 - —
tax-free, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms. dlvd. E of Rockies. gal. 21.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.75 - 21.81
tanks, same basis gal. 21.54 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .46 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .48 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .43 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)
Ethyl cellulose, vis 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more works lb. .70 - —
bgs., smaller lots works lb. .72 - .80
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more works. lb. .65 - .70
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb cns. lb 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
Ethyl gallate dms. 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb 3.90 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb .34½- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., l.c., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21¾- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .53 - —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb .55 - —
Ethylbenzene 99% dms. c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene contract ref'y gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms. l.c.l. frt equald lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb lots and over lb. 6.40 - —
100-lb fib. dms. smaller lots lb. 6.65 - 6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-80% dms. lb. .70 - .80
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms. lb. .88 - .95
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 - .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works. lb. 2.10 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Czech, medium, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Moroccan bgs. lb. .10½- —
Ferric acetate, liq., 26°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
USP IX, djns lb. .17 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .89 - .91
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs. lb. .64 - .67
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000-lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 36.25 - 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton. 33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½



Celanese now offers you a choice of three vinyl monomers for the development of better emulsion paints, adhesives, coatings, finishes, laminates, plastics and synthetic rubbers.

Celanese Vinyl Acetate, a truly versatile chemical, is the starting point in the development of a variety of end products, such as adhesives, textile sizes, protective coatings, sheets, film and extrusion molding compounds.

Celanese Vinyl Propionate copolymers offer promising applications in the fields of adhesives, emulsion paints, plastics, synthetic rubbers, protective coatings and finishes, chewing gum resins.

Celanese Methyl Isopropenyl Ketone, a new vinyl monomer, forms tough plastics in homopolymerization, and copolymerizes with many commercially available vinyls for use in plastics, films, elastomers and adhesives.

With the expansion of the Celanese development program to include **Acrylic Acid Esters,** Celanese will soon be in a position to offer you a broader range of monomers for your product development programs. Meanwhile, data accumulated by Celanese Research on Acrylic Acid Esters can be made available to you for use as the groundwork in your plans for the future. Also available from Celanese to help you in your planning are technical data sheets on Vinyl Acetate, Vinyl Propionate and Methyl Isopropenyl Ketone, specially prepared for your use by the Celanese Chemical Division.
Write: Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 656-K, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Celanese®

	VINYL ACETATE	VINYL PROPIONATE	METHYL ISOPROPENYL KETONE
	Descriptive Data	Descriptive Data	Descriptive Data
Distillation Range @ 760 mm, °C	71.8-73.0	within 1° (including 94.9)	98 (true boiling point of pure product)
Color APHA, max.	5	10	water-white
Water, % wt., max.	0.15	0.15	1.5
Specific Gravity @ 20°/20°C	0.9330-0.9340	0.9170-9180	0.8555-0.8565
Acidity as acetic acid, % wt., max.	0.02	0.1	——

Celanese CHEMICALS

Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran. dms. lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. lb. .76 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb .09½ .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, bbls. gal.32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls gal. 4.00 - 4.10
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 4.80 - —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1450- .1500
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1680- .1730
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1300- .1350
tanks lb. .1150- —
Fishliver oil high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units .16 —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900

Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.132.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.128.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid, USP, bots. fib. dms., kilo-lots or more gram 1.20 - —
10% feed grade fib dms., 15 kilos or more kilo.86.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .0715- —
tanks, dlvd lb .0450- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0740- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0475- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0420- —
Formic acid 85%, cbys. c.l., works, lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., fil. mines, ton.19.00 - —
insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l. same basis, ton.20.00 -21.75
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point ton 4.50 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech. bgs. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .27¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —

Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.

Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 - —
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Fusel oil, refd. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
Fustic extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

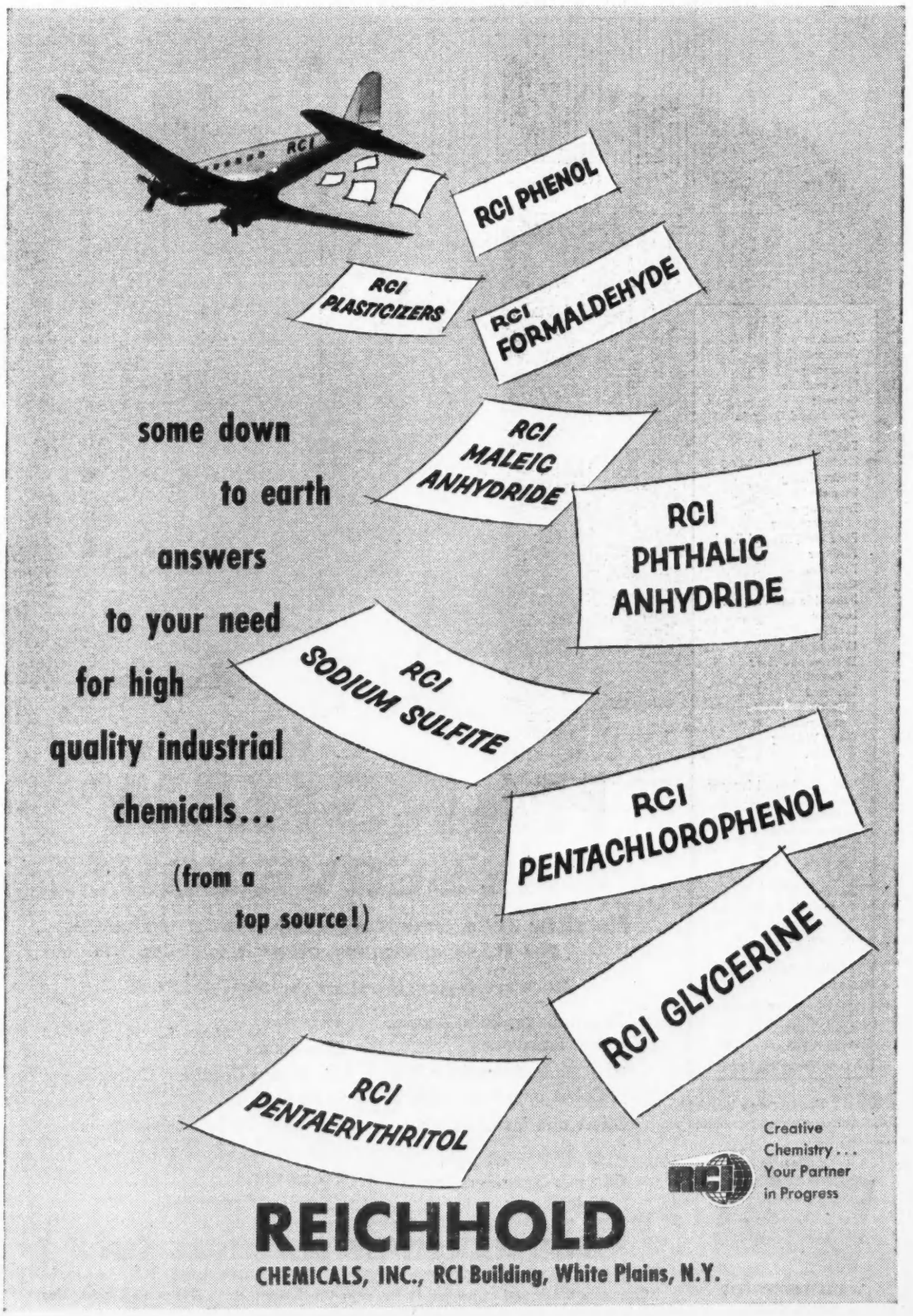
G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.23
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, domestic, bots oz. 5.55 - 6.05
imp., bots. oz. 3.75 - 4.50
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .65 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .72 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .75 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .82 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.15
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb.15.75 -17.00
Bourbon, cns. lb.15.25 -17.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Ginger oil, dist., bots. lb.16.50 -18.00
Ginger oleoresin NF, from African root, bots. lb. 5.75 - 6.50
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb.14.75 - —
Ginger root, African, bls. lb. .21 - .22
Cochin, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs. lb. .71 - —
No. 3, bgs lb. .66 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
dms l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
104 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. 21 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
68 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.05 - —
l-Glutamine, bots. gram. .65 - —

Glycerine, crude, nat., dom., saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks, lb. .16½- —
Soaplye, 80%, dlvd. E., tanks, lb. .15 - —
Imp., nat., soaplye, 80%, c.l.f. lb. .13½- .14
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29⅜- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27⅞- —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .27 - —
Glycerine, nat. refd. high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾- —
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
Glycerine, syn. dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l. works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 4.10 —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.90

Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb .06 .09½
Cryst., 85-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. 19 .21½
90-92%, powd. bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb 21 .24½
95-97% powd. bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb 29 .31½
Graphite, flake, No 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 .31
Flake, No 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib dms. ex whse lb 29 31
Grease white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08⅞- .09
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08⅝
Grease oil, No 1, dms. c.l. lb 15¾ —
dms., l.c.l. lb 16¾ 18¾
extra winter strained dms. c.l. lb 18¼ —
dms., l.c.l. lb 19¼ 21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb 19¾ —
dms. l.c.l lb 20¾ 22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.



Grindelia Robusta Herb—Iron Oxide

Grindelia robusta herb, bls ..... lb. .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. . lb. .40 - .45
l.c.l. ..... lb. .43 - .48
Tech. grade, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - .35
Guaiacwood oil, cns. ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.75

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton.20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton.20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton.17.00 - —
Imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton.55.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse. ton.60.00 - 62.00

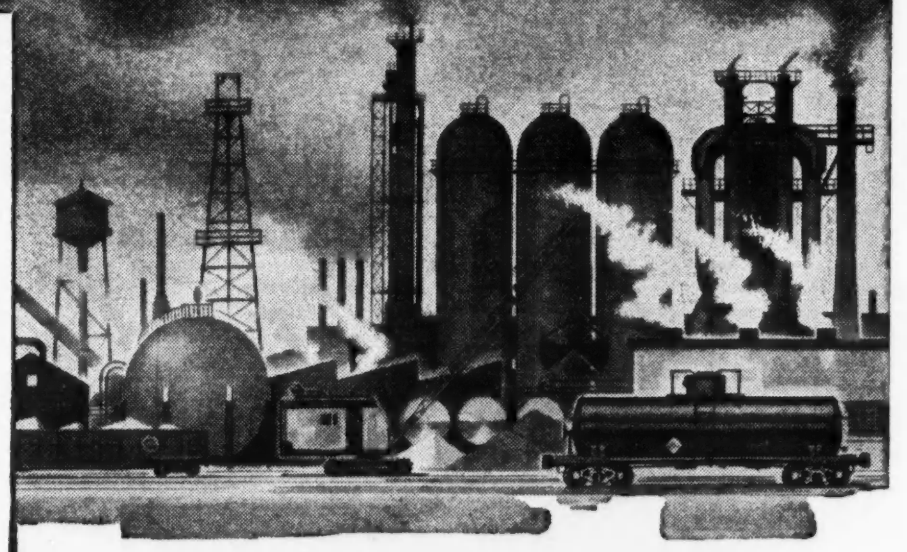
H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.35 - —
Hansa G pigment, bbls ..... lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs ..... lb. .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms ..... lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .37 - —
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .20½- —
Hemlock oil, cns ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Henbane leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex ..... gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms ..... lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
smaller lots, same basis ..... lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .230 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .43½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .17 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex ..... gal. .17 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l. works ..... lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 8.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 9.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago, unit-ton. 8.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls ..... lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. ..... lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys. ..... lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1 dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys. dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, 20°, cbs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP consumers cbys. extra c.l. works. lb.15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l. same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
5-pint bots. extra cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- .23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk bots., 100 grams or more gram 4.50 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk bots., 100 grams or more gram 4.50 - —
Hydrocyanic acid, cyls. c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 - —
cyls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .75 .90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms. fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls. l.c., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 96%, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls., dlvd W ..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone photo grade, dms lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago. lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W Va ..... lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns ..... lb. 4.95 - 5.30
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate bots ..... oz. 6.00 - 6.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .27 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, ton lots, f.o.b., works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms., jars ..... lb. .78 - .98
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indol, CP, bots. ..... lb. 16.00 - 18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd ..... lb. 3.00 - —
dms., dlvd ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Resub., USP, dms., jars ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs ..... lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns ..... lb. 4.65 - 4.70
b-Ionone, cns ..... lb. 4.80 - 4.90
Ipecac root, bgs., whole ..... lb. 9.00 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. 10.00 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .49 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah Col., and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
Iron oxide brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide hydrated yellow, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11¾- —
Iron oxide metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .06 - —

IS YOUR INDUSTRY LISTED HERE?



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Fertilizer
Food
Glass
Insecticide and Fungicide
Laundry
Leather
Lithographing
Linoleum and Floor Covering
Lubricant
Match
Metallurgical
Metal Working
Oil Cloth
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Iron oxide metallic red, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02½	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.02¾	—
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.07¾	—
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.12¾	—
Iron oxide red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa.			
bgs. c.l. works	lb.	.0675	—
bgs., l.c.l. works	lb.	.08	—
Iron oxide Spanish red, bbls., c.l. ex dock	lb.	.05¾	—
bbls., l.c.l. ex dock	lb.	.06	—
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse New York	lb.	.06½	—
Iron oxide yellow, nat. French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
Peruvian type bgs. l.c.l	lb.	.0205	.0345
Isoamyl alcohol dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.28	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Isoborneol, cns	lb.	1.60	1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.54	.60
Isobornyl formate, dms	lb.	1.20	—
Isobornyl proprionate, dms	lb.	1.25	1.35
Isobutyl acetate perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	1.00
Solvent grade dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
Isobutyl alcohol dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13½	—
Isobutyraldehyde CP. dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
Isoeugenol, cns	lb.	3.80	4.00
Isoniazid powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00	25.50
bulk, smaller lots	kilo.	24.00	26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb fib. dms., works	lb.	4.25	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)			
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l. dlvd E.	lb.	.23½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.21	—
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy	gal.	.15½	—
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.24½	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½	—
Isopropyl acetate, dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.53	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.37	—
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd	gal.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.62	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.39	—
Refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.57	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.64	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.41	—
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).			
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07	—
Isopropyl-N (3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms. c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.70	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.714	.814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.75	—
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.80	.90
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65	1.25
Itaconic acid purif. fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.54	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
Tech., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
fib. dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.45	—

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis	lb.	2.45	—
Powd. bbls. same basis	lb.	2.50	2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.90	Nom.
powd. bbls. bxs	lb.	1.15	Nom.
Japan wax, cs	lb.	.34	.38
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.15	—
Juniper berry oil, bots	lb.	2.90	3.10
Twice rectified bots	lb.	3.60	7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42	.60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns	lb.	.38	.55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	.10	.12
colloidal, fib. dms	lb.	.15½	.17½
Karaya gum No. 1 NF powd., bbls.	lb.	.45	—
No. 2, powd. bbls	lb.	.35	.38
No. 3, powd., bbls	lb.	.30	.33
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.13	—

L

L acid, bbls., works	lb.	1.25	—
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.174	—
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.20	—
Benzene type, tanks group 3	gal.	.1550	—
Toluene type tanks group 3	gal.	.14374	—
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1788	.2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.1838	.2150
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. qeuald.	lb.	.1868	.2200
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. qeuald.	lb.	.1938	.2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.3038	.3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.3088	.3650
bbls., dms. 5 to 19, frt. equald.	lb.	.3138	.3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald.	lb.	.3188	.3750
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 80%, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.2100	—
bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.2150	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.2200	—
bbls., 1 to 4 works	lb.	.2250	—
80%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.3600	—
bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.3650	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.3700	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.3750	—
Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		6.30	—
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.70	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		11.45	12.95
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		11.85	12.35
USP, 85% cyls	lb.	.85	.88
Lactose, edible, bgs. 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14	—
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots frt. equald.	lb.	.14½	—
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots frt. equald.	lb.	.14¾	—
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt equald	lb.	.15¼	—
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.			
Lactose, ferment. grade bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½	—
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.21½	—
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¼	—
Lactose, USP, fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¾	—
USP lactose in bgs. ½c. to 1c. lower.			
Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	4.50	Nom.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works	lb.	1.20	—
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	.45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.27	.29
USP, anhyd., mds. works	lb.	.24	.26
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.23	.25
Lard, cash, dms.	lb.	.1085	—
Lard oil (see Grease oil).			
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	.35	—
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns	lb.	9.75	12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls	lb.	.60	—
Lauric acid, 90%, dms	lb.	.30½	.33
tanks	lb.	.28	—
Lauryl alcohol, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works	lb.	.65½	—
dms., l.t.l. works	lb.	.68	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.75	.80
Ord., bls.	lb.	.25	.40
Select, bls.	lb.	1.10	—
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns.	lb.	3.50	5.00
38-40% ester, cns.	lb.	7.50	8.50
40-42% ester, cns.	lb.	8.75	9.50
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.05	—
Lavandin oil, cns., dms	lb.	2.00	2.55
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.34½	—
White, cryst., bbls	lb.	.25½	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.26½	—
powd. bbls.	lb.	.26½	—
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½	—
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate).			
Lead chloride, dms	lb.	.45	—
Lead iodide NF V jars	lb	3.82	—
Lead linoleate, fused 26% Pb. dms.	lb	.33	—
Lead metal prime, pigs, New York.	lb.	.1350	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1330	—
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2075	—
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms. dlvd	lb.	.17	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb	.21	—
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
Lead nitrate, bbls	lb.	.26¾	—
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms. works	lb	.29¾	34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls.	lb.	.45	.50
Lead phthalate dibasic dms. works.	lb.	.41	—
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
97% Pb_3O_4 bbls. c.l. same basis.	lb.	.1595	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1695	—
98% Pb_3O_4 bbls. c.l. same basis.	lb.	.1610	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1710	—
Lead resinate precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots dlvd	lb.	.33	—

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Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate, (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate)
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms, lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms, lb. .18½ - —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms, lb .23¼ - —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld, lb. .17½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld, lb. .16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .17 - —
Lead white basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld, lb. .17¼ - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis, lb. .18¼ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis, lb. .16 - .17
Edible tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis, lb. .15 - .16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb lots, works, lb 9.00 —
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots., lb. 22.00 -30.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms., lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Messina, cns., lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms., lb. .85 - 1.35
dl-Leucine, dms., works, lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls., lb. .15 - .17
Powd., bls., lb. .12 - .15
Whole, bls., lb. .10 - .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns, lb. 3.75 - 5.50
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 30,000 tons Metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt ton. 22.13 - —
Hydrated, bulk,, c.l., same basis, ton. 23.63 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton. 27.63 - —
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns., lb. 5.50 - 7.50
West Indian, cns, lb. 6.00 - 9.00
Expressed, West Indian, cns, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Terpeneless, dist., bots., lb. 68.00 - —
expressed, lb. 82.00 -90.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs., works, ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms., lb. 4.75 - 5.35
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms, lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Synthetic, dms., works, lb. 5.50 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms, lb. 4.75 - 5.35
98-98%, dms, lb. 5.25 - 6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots., lb. 4.80 - 5.90
Synthetic, dms., works, lb. 5.50 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld, lb. 1.58 - 1.68
Lindane, 99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld, lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls, lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls, lb. .30 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Minneapolis mills, ton. 50.50 - —
Extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis, ton. 43.50 -44.00
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York, lb. .1840- —
dms., l.c.l., New York, lb. .1940- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis, lb. .1480- —
tanks, New York, lb. .1630- —
tankwagon, New York, lb. .1670- .1690
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms., lb. .2140- —
Water-white, dms., lb. .2440- —
Linseed pitch, dms, lb. .06 - .06¾
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .15¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .16¼- —
Lithium benzoate, dms., lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l. dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld, lb. .73 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis, lb. .79 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .86 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots, lb. 1.23½- —
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld, lb. .90 - .93
dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. 1.00 - 1.06
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., tan lots, lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd, lb. 2.17½- —
bbls., ton lots, dlvd, lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd, lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lots, works, lb. 10.50 -12.50
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld, lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld, lb. .76 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works, lb. .95 - 1.15
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.25 - —
Lithium salicylate, dms, lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works, lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Lithium stearate, dms. c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works, lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works, lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms. 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.05 - —
Lithium titanate, dms., works, lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithol red toner, bbls., works, lb. .93 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works, lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works, lb. 1.40 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E., lb. .09¼- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd, lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls, lb. .70 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works, oz. 37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs., lb. .38 - .39
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .39 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .18½- —
Solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l., lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs., lb. 5.50 - —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms, lb. 12.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25-50 lbs., lb. 12.00 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, bls., lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls., shipment, lb. 2.90 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms., lb. 13.50 -15.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., cns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .29¾- .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt. equald, lb. .29¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald, lb. .30½- —
USP, light, bgs, lb. .36½- .37½
heavy, fib. dms, lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton. 82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide cs. jars, lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald, lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald, lb. .12½- .13½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .13 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald, lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald, lb. .14½- .15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15
Hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms., lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide NF, powd., bbls., dms., bgs., lb. .23½- .27
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works, lb. .36 - —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works, lb. .35¼- —
Sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots, lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works, lb. 29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works, lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls, lb. .78 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works, lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
Magnesium sulfate, USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal, 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots, 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb lots, lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works, lb. 3.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l. works, lb. .90 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms, lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.
Malic acid, tech. dms, lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots, lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls., lb. .50 - .53
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd, lb. .35 - —
Manganese arsenate, bgs., lb. .16 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms, lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works, lb. .22 - —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .25½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works, ton. 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis, ton. 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, dms., same basis, ton. 132.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.

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Exchange Lemon Oil U.S.P., product specification Number 410, is the familiar favorite for extracts with supreme clarity, for exquisite character. Look for the gold line across the label.

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Exchange

LEMON OIL U.S.P.
CALIFORNIA COLD-PRESSED

Sunkist Growers PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC. 180 Varick Street New York 14, N.Y.
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC. 76 Ninth Avenue New York 11, N.Y.
UNGERER & COMPANY, INC. 161 Avenue of the Americas New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Dept., Sunkist Growers.

Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .32½- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .37½- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. .34 - —
dms. ton lots dlvd E lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms. frt alld lb. .27 - —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn dms lb. .24 - —
Precip. 6½ 7% Mn dms lb. .30 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l. dlvd. S. E ton 97.50 - —
bgs. t.c.l. dlvd S.E ton 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate 6% dms lb .24 - —
Manganous gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Mangrove bark, E African, 38% tannin bgs. c.l. ex dock ton. 64.00 -65.00
South American 30% tannin, bgs., c.l. ex dock ton. 52.00 -53.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs lb. .34 - .38
CBB, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DBB, bgs. lb. .24 - .27
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .18½- .22
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol com'l fib dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 —
fib dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 —
fib dms., single dm. works lb. .65 —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼ .03
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide)
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP bots gram .044 .05
Menhaden oil, crude tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .08¾- .09
Menthol, Nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb 6.25 6.50
Syn., USP racemic cns lb 4.50 —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs. fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF cryst. dms., 50-lb lots or more lb 4.98 - —
NF, gran or powd, dms. 50-lb lots or more lb 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII powd., fib dms lb 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X fib dms, lb 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., fib dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
Tech., c.l., works, tech. lb 5.77 - —
NF X, fib dms lb 6.14 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, bbls., tech., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask 225.00-230.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. 16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb .57 - .73
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .50
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt, alld gal. .55 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., frt. alld. or dld gal. .48½- —
dms. t.c.l., works gal. .53½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. metropolitan area gal. .35½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .29½- —
Syn., zone 2, dms. c.l., or t.l. min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms. t.c.l. works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. metropolitan areas gal. .38½- —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade 98%, fib dms., same basis lb. 2.45 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs. frt alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1 lb. .20½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala. Ga.; Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E of Miss., frt alld gal. .62½- —
Methyl acetone, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .72 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .51 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb 2.05 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns lb. 2.35 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots frt. alld lb. .62 .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000 lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 .89
Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. 16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs. cyls. dlvd lb. 48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate lb. 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
Tech. non-ret dms., any quantity works lb. .10 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
t.l., min 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate fib. dms. lb. 1.90 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns. dms. lb 4.85 - —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate)
Methyl parathion, tech. 80%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.40 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.45 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF, 5-lb fib dms lb 6.90 —
Methyl salicylate, USP cns. 500-lb lots lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram .68 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls. dlvd N of Tenn and N C., E of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb 4.35 - —

Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N C., S C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald with Chicago.

Methylene blue, fib dms., 100-lb. lots frt adjusted lb 3.25 —
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., straight or assorted, c.l. or t.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min. tank trucks maximum load limit, works lb. .12½- —
tank trucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —

IMPROVED MAGNESIA COMPOUNDS for both industrial and chemical applications

THE UNIFORMLY HIGH QUALITY OF MICHIGAN CHEMICAL MAGNESIA COMPOUNDS can solve many of your quality control problems. This uniformity and purity stem from the natural excellence of native brines coupled with Michigan Chemical Corporation's extensive production facilities and experience. Our controlled process with minimum impurities assures you of a high MgO content.

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TYPICAL ANALYSES OF MICHIGAN MAGNESIA COMPOUNDS

	No. 1 Calcined Magnesite	No. 5 Calcined Magnesite	No. 15 Calcined Magnesite	No. 30C Light Calcined Magnesia	No. 40 Extra Lt. Calcined Magnesia	Basic Magnesium Carbonate	(NF Grade) Magnesium Hydroxide	(Tech. Grade) Magnesium Hydroxide
Bulk density, weight per cubic foot	60 lb.	28 lb.	24 lb.	8½ lb.	5 lb.	5.5 lb.	15 to 25 lb.	app. 20 lb.
Ignition loss:	0.5%	1.5%	2.5%	1.9%	3.0%	56.5%	PASSES N. F. X SPECIFICATIONS	31.4%
Chloride (as Cl):	0.08	0.1	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.1		
Analysis, ignited basis:						NOT IGNITED		NOT IGNITED
SiO_2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.15		0.20
Fe_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
Al_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
CaO	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7		0.7
Mn				0.01	0.01	0.00		
Free Moisture						1.5		2.0
Screen test: Through 200 mesh		95%		99.9%	99.9%	99.99%	99.0%	99.0%
Screen test: Through 325 mesh			99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%		

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RARE EARTH OXIDES, COMPOUNDS, AND METALS

Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd, paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh works lb .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb .06½- —
bgc t.c.l. ex whse lb .07¼ —
Mica, wet-grd., paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E lb .08¼ —
bgs. t.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld E lb .08 - —
bgs. t.c.l. ex whse. or frt. alld E lb .08¾ —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb .08¾ —
bgs. ex-whse or frt alld E. lb .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb .08¼- —
Mica, wet-grd., white, 5-10 micron, bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse, or frt. alld. E lb .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W of Miss ½c higher; W of Rockies 1c higher
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb .11 .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech. 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal .62 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal .67 - —
tankcars, refy. gal .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal .62 - —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis gal .67 - —
tankcars, refy. gal .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal .63 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal .68 - —
tankcars, refy gal .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal .69 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal .74 - —
tankcars, refy gal .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal .75 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal .80 - —
tankcars, refy gal .59 - —
180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal .77 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal .82 - —
tankcars, refy gal .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York gal .84 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal .89 - —
tankcars, refy gal .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York gal .84½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal .89½- —
tankcars, refy gal .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., t.c.l., works lb .1910- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal .25 - —
Houston, Tex gal .25 - —
Philadelphia gal .32 - —
Newark gal .29 - —
New York, dlvd gal .30½- —
Wood River, Ill gal .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal .169 - —
tanks, east coast New Jersey, New York gal .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal .12875- —
tankwagon Boston gal .20 - —
Buffalo gal .20½- —
Chicago gal .289 - —
Cleveland gal .23½- —
Newark gal .19 - —
tankwagon, New York gal .19 - —
Philadelphia gal .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal .19 - —
Providence gal .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal .11 - .11¾
tanks, New York gal .20 - .21
Molybdated orange, bbls lb .48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb 1.15 - —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb 1.39 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb 1.20 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb .57½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .58½- —
tanks, same basis lb .55 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb .10½- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, 100% basis, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .38½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb .33½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb .31 - —
Monomethylamine, 30 35% soln., dms., c.l., frt equald, 100% basis lb .40 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis lb .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis. lb .31 - —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis lb .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb .31 - —
Monopotassium glutamate dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 3.05 - —
dms. 100-lb lots, same basis lb 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., c.l. lb 1.12 - —
dms., t.c.l. lb 1.15 - —
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Montan wax, dom. refd. bgs lb .29 - .30
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb .23 - .24
German, bgs lb .27 - .28
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns oz 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns oz 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz 9.90 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP cns oz 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .55¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn. ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb 4.45 5.15
Syn., ambrette, cns. 25-lb. lots lb 5.05 5.65
cns., 5-lb lots lb 5.20 5.50
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 4.70 5.30
cns., 25-lb lots lb 5.35 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb 5.45 - —
Musk, syn., xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb lots lb 1.45 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb .10¼- —
Dutch, bgs lb .10½- —
English, yellow, bgs lb .11 - —
Montana, bgs., No 1 lb .09½- —
Mustard oil, syn., bots lb 1.60 1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. lb .17½ Nom.
Myristic acid, dms lb .26 - .30
tanks lb .25⅜ —
Myrobalans, Bombay ton 52.00 -53.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ton 59.00 -60.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ton 73.00 -74.00
Myrobalans extract, indian solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb .10½- .10¾
Myrrh gum, cs lb .50 - .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum)
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal .15 - .15½
tankwagon, Newark gal .19 - —
New York gal .19 - —
Philadelphia gal .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-500°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal .18 - —
San Francisco gal .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal .19 - —
group 3 gal 13875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal .21½- —
Chicago gal .299 - —
Cleveland gal .24½- —
Newark gal .20½- —
New York gal .20½- —
Philadelphia gal .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, tanks, frt. equald lb .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb .07½- .08
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb .07 - —
Imp., 78° bgs., large lots lb .05 Nom.
Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld lb .12½- —
tanks, same basis. lb .11¾ —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb .15½- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb .18½- —
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neille and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve5s acid)
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurents acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid)
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld lb 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb .33 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works lb .35 - —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb 5.50 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb 1.60 - —
Naringin, fib. dms. lb 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. lb .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms lb .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms. 1-kilo basis activity gram .35 - —
fib. dms. 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram .40 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots lb 550.00 -575.00
Spanish, bots lb 70.00 - —
Nerolin, cns lb 2.55 - 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb .73 - .80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb .80¾- .87¾
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb .40½- .48½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb .72 - .73
Nickel metal electro cathodes, cs., works lb .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb .84 - —
Green, bbls. lb .85 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .32½- —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. lb .33½- .40½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt alld lb 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid USP, dms., dlvd. kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs. lb .11½- .12
Nikethamide, cbys. lb 7.50 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., t.c.l. works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be. cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., t.c.l. works E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys. extra, t.c.l., same basis, c.l., works lb .18½- —
lb .20 - .20½
5-pt. bots. extra, cs. c.l., same basis lb .22½- —
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., t.c.l., same basis lb .24 - .25
n-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. t.l., frt. alld lb .49 - —
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld. lb .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline dms., frt. alld lb .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb .12 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb .72 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .73 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 125-175, seconds, bbls. c.l. works lb .34 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb .35 - .37
18-20 cps. bbls. c.l. same basis. lb .36 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb .37 - .39
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb .40 - .42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼ ½, seconds, bbls. c.l., same basis lb .41 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb .42 - .44
Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb .40 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld lb .15 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol dms. lb .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb .24 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald unit. 1.24 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 - 4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95+ .50
Nitromethane, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb .24 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb .22½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls. frt. alld. lb .41 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald lb .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .51 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb .53 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb .22½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb .18½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb .16 - —
Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .10 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb .33 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots., 1x5-lb. lots lb 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb .26½- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb .27½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb .24½- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb .35 - .38
Chinese, bgs lb No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs. lb 2.05 - —
West Indian, bgs. lb 2.05 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP dist. East Indian, cns., dms. lb 13.50 -15.00
USP dist., West Indian, cns., dms. lb 13.50 -17.00
Nux vomica, bls lb .10 - .12
Powd., bbls., bxs lb .15 - .17

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb .55 - .65
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal .19 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex gal .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb .39 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .34½- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots lb 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works cs .24 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb .24½- —
tanks, works lb .23 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. lb .19 - .19½
tanks lb .17⅜ —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb .21¼- .23¾
tanks lb .18¾- —
Single-dist., dms. lb .20 - .22½
tanks lb .17½- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb .19 - .19½
Oleostearine, dms. lb .15¼- .15½
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming)
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs lb .20 Nom.
Tears, cs lb .22 .30
Olibanum oil, bots lb 5.50 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb 8.00 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot duty-paid gal. 2.80 - 3.00
Olivine, crude works ton 12.00 —
20 mesh, works ton 15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton 20.00 —
Opium, USP cns oz 19.20 -19.45
USP, gran cns. oz 21.65 -21.90
powd., cns oz 21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks.
Expressed USP Calif. cns., dms. lb .75 - —
Florida, cns., dms. lb .55 - —
Messina, cns lb 3.85 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb 2.50 3.65
Sesquiterpeneless, bots lb 65.00 -120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. lb .70 - .80
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb .14 - .16
Sweet, bls lb .16 .18

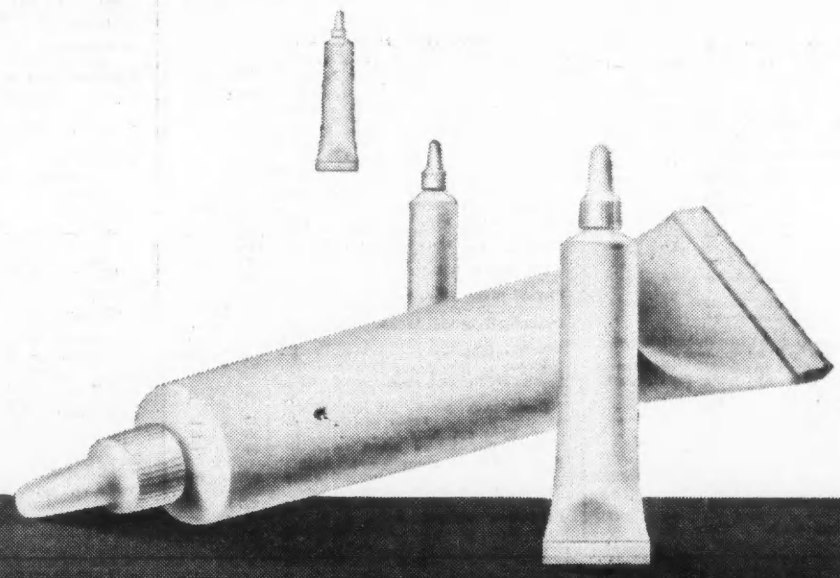
Orange Pigments

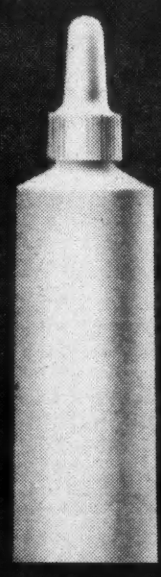
Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb 2.00 - —
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb .55 - —
powd. bbls. bxs lb 68 - —
Verona, bls lb .35 - .40
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine)
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline)
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol)
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline)
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine)
Osage orange, cryst., No 1, bbls. t.c.l lb .40 - —
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l., lb .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ourieury wax, refd., pure lb 73 - .75
crude lb .67 - .69
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works lb .18½- —
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb .18¾- —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb .19¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb 4.92 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb .1520- .1620
Palm oil, acids, dist., dms lb .16¼- .19¼
tanks lb 13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns lb 8.50 - —
Papain, African, bots lb 8.50 - —
Ceylon, bots. lb 7.50 - 8.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Rumanian, bgs. lb .34 - —
Spanish, bgs lb .32 - .42
Yugoslavian, bgs lb .35 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Paracloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls lb 1.15 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb 1.30 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb .0710- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb .0815- —
125°-127° F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb .0815- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb .0815- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb .0815- —
135°-137°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.





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—Goodman and Gilman, THE PHARMACOLOGICAL BASIS OF THERAPEUTICS, Second Edition (Page 970). Published by The Macmillan Company (1955).

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Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .11¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼- .14¼
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .182 - —
USP X, fib dms., c.l., lb. .19 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98% 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol)
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.41 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .25 - —
Patchouli oil, dms. lb. 5.10 - 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .90 - —
Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Peanut meal 45% old process, bgs. mills ton 52.00 - —
Peanut oil crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills lb. .16¼- —
Refd., dms. lb. .22 - .22¼
tanks lb. .20 - —
Pectin, NF, citrus, dom., powd., bbls. lb 2.05 - 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, rapid set, bbls lb. 1.32 - —
Slow set, bbls lb. 1.35 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse. lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. 23½- .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy, gal. .14 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs. lb. .27 - —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .32 - —
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .36 - —
Pepper, red, Japanese, birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa bgs., shipt. lb. .65 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
White, bgs lb. .35½- —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP, bls. lb. .83 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Petitgrain oil, South American, ens., dms lb. 2.05 - 3.00
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- —
tanks, refy lb. .05½- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy lb. .04½- —
USP, lilly white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy lb. .05⅞- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08⅝- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy lb. .06⅜- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret dms., frt. alld E of Rockies lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
tanks same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Phenol, USP syn., dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
dms., same basis lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
fib dms., smaller lots lb. 1.32 - 1.37
Phenothiazine drench fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib dms t.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms. l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln 50%, bots lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots lb 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb 1.45 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms. 200-lb lots dlvd E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .42 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine dms., frt alld. lb. .93 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
Standard, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid)
Phenylhydrazine base CP btos lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
Purif., bots., works lb 5.17 - —
3-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 250-lb. lots, dlvd E lb. 1.80 - —
fib dms. smaller lots dlvd E lb 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.25
o-Phenylphenol, dms. t.c.l. works. lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs. c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
Pale, nubs, bgs lb. .32½- .36
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib dms., works lb 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 17 75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)
Phosgene, ref., cyls., works lb. .15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton 48.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 5.26 - —
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.66 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.31 - —
74-75% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 7.31 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.31 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.87 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Food grade, 80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —

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Phosphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.75	9.00
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	6.65	—
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works	lb.	.48	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.49	.50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	.20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.19	—
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phosphorus pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1395	.1450
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1550	.1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.39	.40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.21	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20½	—
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. allowd	lb.	.65	—
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis	lb.	3.45	—
Resinated, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.00	—
water dispersable, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.69	—
Phthalocyanine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.			
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works	lb.	3.95	—
Resinated bbls.	lb.	3.50	—
Water dispersable, bbls.	lb.	1.71	—
Phthalylsulfacetamide 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.00	—
NF	lb.	5.20	—
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.43	.43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.44	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.415	.422
b,g-Picoline 5°C. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.32½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	2.00	—
Picric acid, NF bbls.	lb.	.85	—
Tech., bbls.	lb.	.44	—
Pigment green B, kgs.	lb.	1.35	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	4.75	5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials.	oz.	4.65	4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs.	lb.	.61	—
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.31½	—
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms.	lb.	3.75	9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns.	lb.	1.85	2.00
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	—
dms., l.c.l. ex whse New York.	lb.	.14¼	—
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse, New York	lb.	.176	—
dms., dlvd.	lb.	.179	—
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).			
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0561	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634	—
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York.	lb.	.0743	—
tanks, works	lb.	.046	—
Pinetar oil, rectified, NF, dms., included, l.c.l., works, south	gal.	1.05	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York	gal.	1.15	—
Refd., dms. incl., l.c.l., works	gal.	.92	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York	gal.	1.02	—
Pink root, bls.	lb.	2.50	—
Piperazine, 95% or better, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	2.45	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	2.50	—
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.47	—
Piperazine hexahydrate, 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.22	—
Piperadine, dist., dms., frt. equald.	lb.	2.60	2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.	lb.	4.50	5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene dms., dlvd. E.	lb.	3.70	4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	82.00	87.00
Pleurisy root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.	lb.	15.60	16.10
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.19	.22
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs	lb.	.26	—
Nubs, bgs.	lb.	.37	.40
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units.		.52	—
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units.		.54	—
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units.		.56	—
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.41	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.43	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	.48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.41	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.43	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	.48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.21	—
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.21	—
Iranian.	lb.	.14½	.15
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.19½	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.19½	—

Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.05	—
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	3.70	—
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.15	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.20	—
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		8.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.75	—
Potassium acetate, NF, dms	lbs.	.31	.36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.22	—
USP, powd., dms	lb.	.24	—
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.18	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	.19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.			
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l.	lb.	.40	—
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt.	lb.	.40¼	—
smaller lots	lb.	.41	.43
Imp., gran. or powd., kgs	lb.	.33½	.37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.50	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.52	.62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.39	.40
Potassium carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.20	—
NF, powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.22
Tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		9.00	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.05	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.60	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.65	—

Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms, c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	.14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	.15
NF, cryst., works	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.16¾	—
Powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.17¼	—
Gran., 25 lb. metal dms	lb.	.36	—
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).			
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	29.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	33.50	—
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.50	—
USP, cryst., dms.	lb.	.20	.22
gran., dms.	lb.	.21	.23
powd., dms	lb.	.24	.26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs	lb.	.50	.50½
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.43	—
USP, powd., dms	lb.	.40½	.41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works	lb.	.45	—
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.455	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.465	—
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).			
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.50	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.65	—

Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.23	—
bgs., smaller lots	lb.	.23½	—
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
Potassium fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.37	.38
Potassium gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.67	—
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.10	2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).			
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.33½	.38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.38	—
Potassium iodide, dms.	lb.	1.90	1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton.		.17	.1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms.	lb.	.20	.21
Powd., dms.	lb.	.25	—
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton.		.35	—
bulk, c.l., works, July forward unit-ton.		.35½	.37
Potassium muriate, gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, contract price	ton.	26.25	26.50
bgs., c.l., works list price	ton.	27.45	27.50

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Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.16.50 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs.17.50 -18.00
Potassium nitrate, NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
NF, powd., bgs. 20-ton lots 100 lbs.10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.191.50 - —
dms. ton lots, ex whse ton.302.00 - —
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton.307.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be. 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
dms., l.c.l. 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.00 -17.30
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., clarif., 29° Be. 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09¼- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .719 - .792
Potassium sulfate, agricultural 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton. .64 - —
bulk, works, July forward, unit-ton. .67 - —
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms. lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powd. dms lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, etns., c.l., works, lb. .16¼- —
etns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
etns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price.ton.13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd. dms., c.l lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.83 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 - —
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .05 - —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .098 - —
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in west lc. higher dlvd. on same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Blonde, bgs lb. .18 - —
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅜- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton.58.00 - —
fine, bgs ton. No prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal.41.75 -42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2° non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .24½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, works, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb dms lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks
Shavings, mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
translucent colors, dms., works, lb. .16 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
white, China, ivory, dms., works, lb. .16 - —
white, dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
unground, amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½- .17
Clarif., liq. 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼- .08½
Clarif., solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock lb. .107429 —
Ordinary solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .098035 —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .74½- .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .29 - .31⅛
Quinine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, tanks lb. .16 - —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.75 - —
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red, saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots. gram. 1.50 - 1.70
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 5.80 - —
Tungstated PTMA works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.37.00 -39.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - —
Riboflavin USP, tin, dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo.40.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo...130.00 - —

Acetylations—of alcohols or amines with acetic acid, acetic anhydride or ketene to give such compounds as esters, amides and anilides. The use of acetic anhydride and ketene are particularly useful with heat-sensitive compounds.

Aldol Type Condensations—with aldehydes, ketones, or both, to produce such compounds as acetaldol, butyraldol, diacetone alcohol and 2,2-bis (hydroxymethyl) butyraldehyde (trimethylolpropane intermediate).

Anhydride Formation—of symmetrical or mixed anhydrides by reaction of acetic anhydride with various organic acids.

Dehydrations—of aldols and ketols catalytically or thermally to give such compounds as crotonaldehyde, mesityl oxide and isobutylidene acetone.

Dehydrogenations—of primary or secondary alcohols in liquid or vapor phase reactions to give, as examples: acetaldehyde, propionaldehyde, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, and methylhexyl ketone.

Esterifications—of solids or liquids, saturated and unsaturated, mono- or polyhydric alcohols, and mono- or polybasic acids have been esterified.

Hydrogenations—up to 2000 p.s.i.g. and 250°C. with various catalysts. Partial, selective hydrogenations of unsaturated aldehydes to saturated aldehydes such as 2-ethylhexenal to 2-ethylhexanal, and crotonaldehyde to butyraldehyde, have been carried out, along with experimental work on reducing the aldehyde group without hydrogenating the double bond, to give such compounds as allyl and crotyl alcohols. Complete reductions of aldehydes and unsaturated compounds have also been carried out to make butyl alcohol, 2-ethylhexanol, and isocaproic acid from 4-methylpentenoic acid. Hydrogenations are also valuable in up-grading materials with undesirable unsaturation or color.

Oxidations—of saturated and unsaturated aldehydes, alcohols and aromatic compounds catalytically with air to give acids containing no inorganic products other than catalysts. Examples are the preparation of acetic, butyric, 2-ethylhexanoic, crotonic, benzoic, toluic and phthalic acids.

Eastman's equipment and knowledge of organic reactions are available to companies needing any of these operations carried out on a custom basis. Contracts can be drawn up to use our services for either one-time jobs or for continuing, planned processing.

These Eastman services often can speed development work; eliminate the need to purchase expensive pilot-plant or irregularly-used production equipment; or be used as reserve production facilities when your own equipment is working full capacity.

Write for specific information, including cost, quantities and scheduling details, on any reaction or operation that could meet your present or future needs.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York City; Framingham, Massachusetts; Cleveland; Cincinnati; Chicago; St. Louis; Houston. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo.107.50 • —
Rice bran oil, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .16 Nom.
Clarif., tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .14 Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian bots oz.40.00 -47.50
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms. lb. .85 • 1.05
Spanish, tech., cns., dms. .... lb. .50 • .90
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 • —
resin, 25-45%, fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 • —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis . lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 • —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 • —
tanks, group 3 ..... gal. .13375- —
Rue oil, bots. ..... lb. 2.75 • 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo.17.00 • —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots ..... kilo.17.50 • —
fib. dms., 1 kilo ..... kilo.18.50 • —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb .22 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .24 • —

S

S acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 3.25 • —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. ..... lb. .30 • .32
Powd., bbls ..... lb. .49 • .49½
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works .... lb. 2.50 • —
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 • —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 • 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots .... lb. 1.65 • —
dms., smaller lots .... lb. 1.75 • 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1585- —
Safrol, dms. ..... lb. .88 • .90
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins .... lb.45.00 • —
Sage, Cretan bgs. ..... lb. .11 • —
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 4.00 • 4.20
Italian ..... lb. .18 • .20½
Sage oil, clary, bots. ..... lb.25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 3.75 • 4.25
Spanish, cns ..... lb. 1.20 • 1.45
Sago flour, raw bgs. ..... lb. .07 • .07¼
Refd., bgs ..... lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. ..... lb. 1.05 • 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .... lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
less than 1,000 lbs. ..... lb. .53½- —
100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
less than 1,000 lbs. .... lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
less than 1,000 lbs. ..... lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 • —
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. .... 100 lbs. 1.07½- —
Table, vacuum common, fine, paper bgs. c.l. .... 100 lbs. 1.32½- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 • —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indian, chips bgs. .65 • .66
East Indian, powd., fib. dms. .... lb. .75 • .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. ..... lb.12.00 -12.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Senega root, bls ..... lb. 2.65 • 2.70
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. ..... lb. .50 • .62
Nat., dom., dms. ..... lb. 1.65 • 1.85
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea cymbarum oil)
Savin oil, USP, cns. ..... lb. 7.50 • —
Savory oil, cns. ..... lb. 4.25 • —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .93 • —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .93 • —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz.13.00 -15.90
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .69 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .71 • .73
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .31 • .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb.10.50 -12.00
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 • —
siftings ..... lb. .17 • —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. ..... lb. .16 • .18
No. 2, bls. ..... lb. .13 • .15
No. 3, bls. ..... lb. .11 • .13
pods, bls ..... lb. .22 • —
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .17 • —
Serpentaria root, bls ..... lb. 7.50 • 8.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms. ..... lb. .38 • .39
Sesame seed, Mediterranean, hulled, bgs. lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .17 • —
Nicaraguan, hulled, shipt., bgs., lb. .28 • —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .19 • —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. ..... lb. .19 • —
Indian, nat., bgs ..... lb. N.P.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 • —
bbls, 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .49 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .50 • —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd. bgs., 1,500 lb. lots lb. .58 • —
bbls, 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .59 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .60 • —
Orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 • .41
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 • —
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots .. lb. .34 • .35
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .34 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .48 • —
tanks, works ..... gal. .23 • —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .17¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works .... lb. .06½- .17⅛
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works . lb. .06¼ .16¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½ .16⅛

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.20.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.25.00 • —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.20.00 • —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 • .30½
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 • —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. ... Troy oz. .90¼- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .87½- —
bots., 500-oz. lots ..... oz. .87⅜- —
bots., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .87⅜- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .62¼- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .63⅜- —
bots., 500-oz. lots ..... oz. .64 • —
bots., 250-oz. lots ..... oz. .64½- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz lots oz. 1.15 • —
Strong, NF, bots, dms. 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.10 • —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns ..... lb.65.00 • —
Soapbark, crushed, bls ..... lb. .38 • —
Powd., bls. ..... lb. .40 • —
Whole, bls ..... lb. .35 • —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts 100 lbs. 3.00 4.77
bulk, c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 1.60 —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 4.72
bulk, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.55 • —

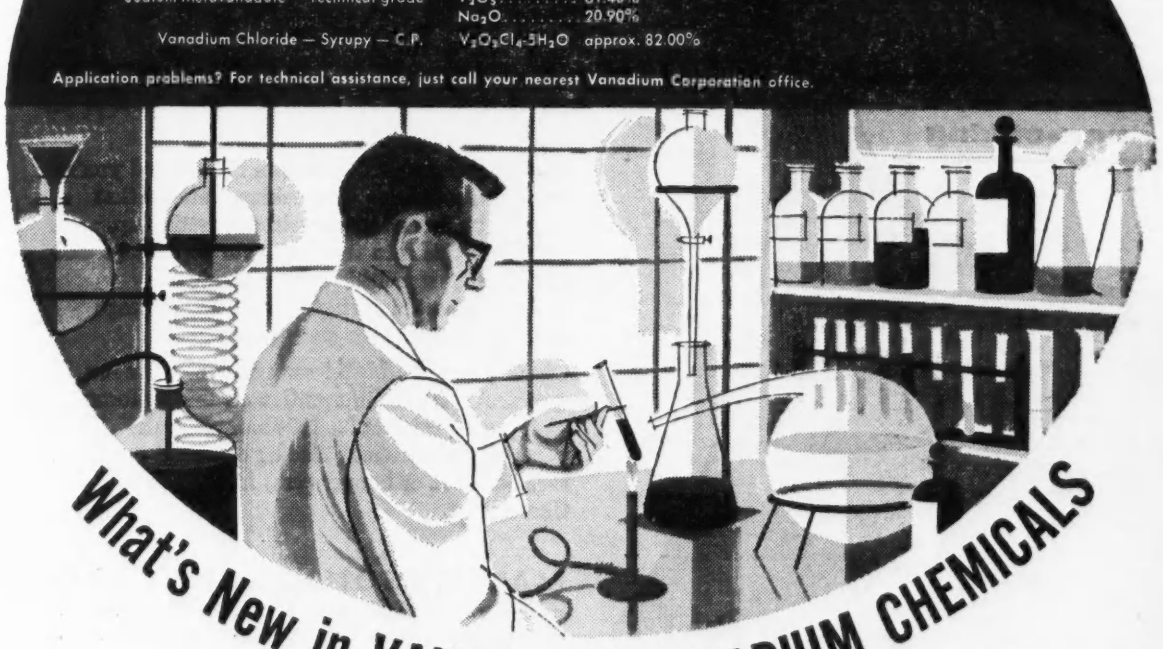
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 • —
Liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.90 • —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 3.00
73%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 • —
Soda, caustic, liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 • 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.30 • —
Soda, sal conc. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 2.50 • —
bgs. smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 • —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
NF, 60%, gran. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms. 300 lbs or more lb. .93 • —
Sodium p-aminobenzoate dms., 1,000-lb lots or more lb 2.35 —
dms., smaller lots lb 2.45 2.55
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 • —
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .28 • —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .29½- —
Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l. works, lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13¾- .14½

Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13 .14½
Soln., dms. works gal .59 .67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.10.00 • —
dms., 10-kilo lots ..... kilo.10.35 • —
dms., 5-kilo lots ..... kilo.10.75 • —
dms., 1-kilo lots ..... kilo.11.00 • —
bots., 500-gram bots ..... kilo.11.50 • —
Sodium benzoate, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39 • —
USP, c.l., t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .38 • —
ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .43 • —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis .... lb. .45 • —
Sodium bicarbonate USP gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.95 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.85 • —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.45 • —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bifluoride bbls, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk c.l. works 100 lbs 2.00 • —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.50 4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 5.40 • —

Here's only a partial listing of Vancoram chemicals serving industry. C.P. grades and many other special chemicals are available for specific applications.

	Typical Analysis
Ammonium Metavanadate — Technical grade	NH_4VO_3 ..... min. 99%
Vanadium Pentoxide	
Technical grade — air dried	V_2O_5 ..... 83/86%
Technical grade — fused form	V_2O_5 ..... 88/92%
Purified grade	V_2O_5 ..... 99.5/99.7%
Sodium Orthovanadate	
Technical grade — ($Na_3VO_4 \times H_2O$)	V_2O_5 ..... approx. 26.75% Na_2O ..... approx. 22.60%
Commercial grade — ($Na_3VO_4 \times H_2O$)	V_2O_5 ..... approx. 23.00% Na_2CO_3 ..... approx. 15.00%
Sodium Metavanadate — Technical grade	V_2O_5 ..... 61.40% Na_2O 20.90%
Vanadium Chloride — Syrupy — C.P.	$V_2O_3Cl_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ approx. 82.00%

Application problems? For technical assistance, just call your nearest Vanadium Corporation office.



What's New in VANCORAM VANADIUM CHEMICALS

The ever-expanding volume and scope of the chemical industry affects more and more raw material sources. Owing to their special properties, Vancoram chemicals are keeping pace with this growth. They are increasing in direct and indirect use: in the production of dyes, inks and ceramics, as well as in the preparation of catalysts for the production of synthetic fibers, sulphuric acid and organic intermediates.

Now, thanks to a new plant at Cambridge, Ohio—which combines VCA's chemical production, research and pilot plant operations under one roof—Vancoram chemicals are produced in greater quantity to meet the growing needs of growing industries. What's more, these modern research, development and testing facilities assure the purity and uniformity standards that today's high level production demands.

VANADIUM CORPORATION OF AMERICA

420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. • Pittsburgh • Chicago • Detroit • Cleveland

Producers of alloys, metals, and chemicals

Sodium Bisulfite—Sodium Sulfate

Sodium bisulfite, soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium bromide USP bbls. works, lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda sal)
Sodium carbonate monohydrated, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium chlorate cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chloride tech. (see Salt)
Sodium chloride, USP gran. bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms. 20-ton lots or more works. lb. .66 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate tech., dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l. t.l. works lb. .14¾- —
fib dms. l.c.l. works lb. .15¼- .16½
Tetrahydrate, bgs. c.l. t.l. works. lb. .1015- —
bgs. l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190

Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½- .27½
USP XIV gran. dms lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c higher.
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l or 20,000-lb lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms. 100-lb to 1,000-lb lots. lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Sodium cyanate dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms. works lb. .15 - —
250-lb dms. l.c.l. works lb. .15¾- —
Anhyd., dms. c.l. works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .18¾- —
Sodium ferrocyanide bgs. 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs. smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97% fib. dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .1430- —
Sodium formate, bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs 7.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib dms. lb 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .84 - —
Tech., dms., bgs. lb. .37¾- .38¼
Sodium hydride powd. dms. works. lb 1.90 - 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).

Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Hexahydrate, pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
photo grade, bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms. lb. 2.42 - 2.54
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- .20¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 87.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton. 143.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. ton. 148.00 - —
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works. ton. 204.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 242.50 - —
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton. 247.50 - —

Sodium, metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
Fused, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metanilate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .63 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .96
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .73 - .74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 48.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 45.25 - —
Sodium nitrate, imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton. 49.75 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 46.25 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88% bgs., works. 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
bgs. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .48 - .49
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.95
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Dibasic, USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.40 - 10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.45 - 10.05
Tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.50
Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 11.35 - 12.35
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, 1,000 lbs. or more USP, dms. lb. .78½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., dms. lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. Zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47°Be. turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .569 - .628
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton. 52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18

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Polyamines • Soda Ash • Sodium Chlorite Products • Sodium Methylate • Sulfate of Alumina • Sulfur (Processed) • Sulfuric Acid

Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ..ton.130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech (see Sodium hyposulfite)
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l lb. .42 - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb dms. c.l. frt alld E. lb. .37½- —
100-lb. dms., l.c.l. frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .38 - —
50-lb. dms., l.c.l. frt adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .44 - —
10-lb. cns. l.c.l. frt adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ....100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.70 -10.10
dms., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate tech. kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib, dms, smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F. b.r., 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
212°-293°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .24 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .213 - —
266°-374°F. b.r. 28°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p, tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
284°-383°F. b.r. 35°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p, tanks, New Jersey gal. .345 - —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
322°-351°F. b.r. 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F. b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
334°-392°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .25 - —
352°-413°F. b.r., 36°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
365°-404°F b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .43 - —
367°-421°F. b.r., 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .33 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .32 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
Sorbitan tristearate fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib dms. smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
NF, reg., 70% ageous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. lb. 45.50 -46.00
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .11¾- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1640- .1660
tanks lb. .1440 - —
clarified, dms. lb. .1590- .1610
tanks lb. .1390- —
Salad, dms. lb. .1700- .1750
tanks lb. .1500- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .19 - .21½
tanks lb. .16½- —
Single-distilled, dms. lb. .17¾- .20½
tanks lb. .15½- —
Soybean pitch, dms., works lb. .05 - .05½
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —
Sparteine sulfate cns. oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. oz. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, dms. lb. 3.75 - 4.50
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1825- .1850
tanks lb. .1650- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1725- .1730
tanks lb. .1550- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.50
Squill, white, bls. lb. .16 - .18
White, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .729 - .739
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. .97 - .98
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .916 - 1.410
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .79⅝- .80⅜
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. .975 - .995
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.36 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.51 - —
Starch, corn, powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.48 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.63 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs higher.
Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Dom., Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., ex whse, New York lb. .08¼- .09¼
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse lb. .14 - .15
Starch, wheat, bgs. lb. .08½ - .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed bgs. lb. .17 - .19½
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16½- .19
Triple pressed, bgs. lb. .19¼- .21¾
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .13 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works. lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, bbls., works. lb. .46 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l. works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works.ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6% dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Syn rubber grade, 99%, tanks, bulk, contract lb. .1247- —
c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
Above contract prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 .75
Sucrose, refd. white bgs. refy E. lb. .0885- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .84 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose)
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns., works lb. .65 .75
80-lb ctns., spot lb. 67¼ 72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms kilo. 8.80 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms kilo 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms kilo. 7.70 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo 8.13 9.23

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SPECIFICATIONS FOR DYLEX K-52

Color	White
Solids Content	48±1%
Styrene-Butadiene Ratio	65:35
Film	Clear, continuous
Latex Viscosity at 25° C	25-27 cps
pH	10.0 ± 0.5
Specific Gravity	1.015
Weight per gallon, lbs.	8.4
Surface Tension, dynes/cm	30 ± 1
Particle Size, Microns	0.1-0.01
Dilutibility with Water	Infinite
Mechanical Stability	Excellent
Starch Compatibility	Excellent
Shelf Life	Excellent
Freeze-Thaw Stability	Excellent
Odor	Trace

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divinylbenzene · dbpc® · DYLEX® styrene-butadiene latices
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Chemical Division
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KOPPERS CHEMICALS

Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms.kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo.19.65 -20.75
Powd., dms kilo 18 75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs.17 50 -18.50
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo 3.05 3.50
NF X, microcrystals dms kilo 3.79 4.20
powd., dms kilo 2.85 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo.14.12 -14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. 21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb 23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots, tins kilo.15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo.16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd. dms kilo 5.50 5.85
microcrystals, dms. kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms.kilo 6.05 6.40
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs. mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton.23.50 - —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports. long-ton.25.00 - —
Sulfur, crude, bulk, dom., bright, and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton.23.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Refd., flour, light bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
Sulfur, refd., salt block, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, 98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, mines. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls, mines 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.i., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.45 - —
tanks works ton.18 60 - —
Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99-100% tanks, works ton.23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, CP NF, consumers cbys, c.l. frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20% tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ton.39.50 - —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.135.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.130.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
Superphosphate, triple 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa Fla unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil USP, northern, cns lb 4.25 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb 2.30 - 2.75

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.31.00 -36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5% 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works. ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs. works. ton.38.00 - —
Dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l. works ton.33.00 -39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
tanks, works lb. .02½- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .03½- —
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, works lb. .08½- .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton.50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ton.30.00 -40.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- .12
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .08¾- .08⅞
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .10 - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08⅜
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½- —
special, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08⅜- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08¾- .09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¼- .18¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15½- .18
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms. lb. 2.00 2.80
Tankage, animal feeding 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 4.75 - —
Animal, feeding 9-11% ammonia Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.06 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.96 2.01
Tech., dms lb 1.05 — —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .12 - .13½
Siamese, first quality same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
Tar, acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28% dms, c.l. same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53% dms, c.l. same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)
Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb dms., c.l. lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250 lb. dms. smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .51 - —
Imp., bgs. lb. .40 - .44
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
Extra, dms. lb. .41 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb .60 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Testosterone proprionate, USP, 100-gram lots, gram lots, bots. gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms, c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.l.t., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl aicohol, dms., c.l. t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l. t.l.t. Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.t. Newark, N. J lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. W of Denver lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd lb 12.50 -15.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% ootb. dlvd lb 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —
USP, ampule grade fib. dms.kilo.42.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. 74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
Tungstated, PTMA kgs. works. lb. 6.40 - —
Thioglycolic acid refd. cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech. bgs. t.l. frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt alld lb. .35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots. 1-kilo. lots.kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - —
white, cns lb. 2.20 - —
Tech. white cns lb. 40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib dms lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide NF dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root, (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (Straits) lb. .87¼- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.)
Titanium pigment calcium-rutile base, reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Calcium-rutile base, high-tinting, dms., c.l lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.180.00 - —
5 ton lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.205.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls. lb 5.55 — —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .28½- —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher
Titanium hydride powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .27½- .29
tanks works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid bbls. frt. alld lb 81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols mixed, NF, conc. pure basis bots kilo.91.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.166.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots kilo.148.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo 134.20 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo.122.00 —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo.30.50 -32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.40 - —
Paste, kgs. 100% basis lb 1.35 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29½- —
Birmingham, dist. gal. .29½- —
Chicago, dist. gal. .29½- —
Cleveland, dist. gal. .29½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29½- —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .29¼- —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29½- —
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works—:
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, dist. gal. .29½- —
Pittsburgh, dist. gal. .29½- —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .29½- —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29½- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29½- —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .32 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal .31 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .29¼- —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .29½- —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .31 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .29¼- —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal .31 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .32 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .32 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
Solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb 1.00 - —
Powd., fib. dms., same basis lb 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb 1.35 - —
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l. t.l., works lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.40 - —
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.38
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l. frt alld E of Denver lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt alld. E of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13¾- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt equald lb 12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln ret cbys. works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt alld. E of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .22 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln. dms., c.l. works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l. t.l. works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld E lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld E. lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c per lb higher in West
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
dl-Tryptophane, 6b cns., works. lb.75.00 - —
Tung oil, dms. c.l., New York lb. .25¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- .25¾
tanks, New York lb. .23¾- —
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .22 - —
Tungsten metal powd. 2-5 microns, dms. works lb. 4.10 - 4.20
Tungstic acid, tech. dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.00 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Tuscan red, bbls. frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Turkey red, bbls. works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF cns. dms lb. .28 - .45
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .55 - 58

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 - .39¼
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha St Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equald with Chicago
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs. c.l. works lb. .07 - .07¾
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .07¼- .08
Umber pigments, burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
Raw, American, bgs. works lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs. works lb. .06¾- .07
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust. bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E. ex whse ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades N basis, tanks, Belle W Va ton.126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade tanks same basis ton.153.00 - —
Urethane USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb .35 - —
Indian, bgs lb. .29 - —
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.95.00 Nom.
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.73.00 - —
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech. dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb 09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb 8.35 - 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.75 - —
whole, tins lb 8.25 - 8.50
Tahiti, cs. lb. 7.00 - —

Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more ..lb. 2.85 - 3.10
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works ..lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works ..lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works ..lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works ..lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works ..lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns ..lb.13.00 -13.75
Haitian, cs. ..lb.11.00 -11.50
Java, cns ..lb.11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.50 · —
Vinyl acetate monomer, Zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 · —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21 · —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 · —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 · —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 · —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 · —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 · —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 · .12
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 · —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 · —
tanks, works lb. .25 · —
USP, anesthesia, bots. 30cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 · —
USP, anesthesia, bots. 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 · —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb. .30 · —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 · —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls. works lb .30 · —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .50 · —
tanks, same basis lb .47 · —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb. 1.34 · —
1 to 9 dms., works ..lb. 1.48 · —
tanks, works ..lb. 1.31 · —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks frt alld lb. .16 · —
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls. works lb. 1.40 · —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 · —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 · —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 · —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 · —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 · —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 · —
Vitamin B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_{12} (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
gram.215.00 · —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity. gram.175.00 · —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.247.00 · —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-10 gram vials.
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fishliver oils. Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 · —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 · —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil)
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 · —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 · —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 · —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 · —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 · —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb 1.95 · —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls ex dock ton.82.00 · —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton.77.00 · —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08275- —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs. ex dock lb. .0840- —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal.11.25 · —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 · .19
White precipitate, USP powd. dms., lb. 6.55 · —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .20 · —
Thin, rossed, bls. ..lb. .21 · —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns....lb. 6.35 -10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.10
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls.....lb. .16 · .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .22 · —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 · —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.56.00 · —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.27.00 · —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse .....ton.44.00 · —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs ..... lb. 4.25 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. ..... lb. 5.50 · —

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .34 · —
Birmingham dist. ..... gal. .32 · —
Chicago, dist. ..... gal. .34 · —
Cleveland dist. ..... gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .29 · —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .33 · —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .35 · —
Lone Star, Tex. ..... gal. .33 · —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .33 · —
Middletown, Ohio ..... gal. .34 · —
Minnequa, Colo. ..... gal. .34 · —
Philadelphia dist. ..... gal. .34 · —
Pittsburgh dist. ..... gal. .32 · —
Sparrows Point, Md. ..... gal. .34 · —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .34 · —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .32½- —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:
Bayonne, N. J. ..... gal. .34 · —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .33 · —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .34 · —
Houston, Tex ..... gal. .33 · —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal. .34 · —
Providence, R. I. ..... gal. .34 · —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .34 · —
Xylenol, cryst., 60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 · —
Cryst. 56°-53°C., m.p. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 · —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 · —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 · —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 · —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 · —
Xylidines, mixed o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 · —
tanks, same basis lb .38 · —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Sacchomyces dlvd lb. 27 · —
Dry, USP 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb 47 · —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 · —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .6 · —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb 60 · —
Torula, USP, dlvd. ..... lb 18 · —

Yellow Pigments

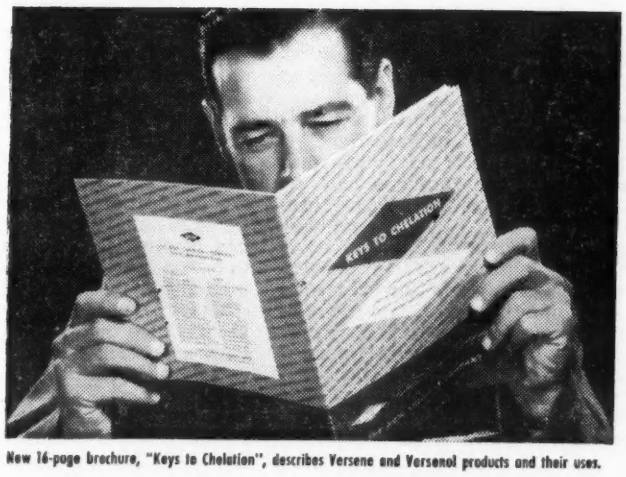
Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb 49 42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb.19.00 -25.00

—Continued on page 66

CHELATION HIGHLIGHTS

Dow chelating agents tie up metal ion contaminants for greater effect and economy



New 16-page brochure, "Keys to Chelation", describes Versene and Versenol products and their uses.

Which for you—Versene 100 or Versenol 120?

Much talk has run through industry on the amazing complexing powers of the Versene* and Versenol** chelating products. For they *are* turning in some fantastic results.

Most effective

Versene® 100 is the more economical member of the most effective chelating agent series available commercially. While it has affinity for iron only in acid solutions, it keeps calcium, magnesium and other metal ions completely inactive over a wide pH range. And it will not revert to an inactive form as condensed phosphates do! Versene 100 locks ions within the claw-like grip of an inner ring structure . . . actually forms a new compound which is stable to acids or alkalies even in boiling solution. So, if the formation of stable chelates with hardness and trace metals in solution is desirable, Versene 100 might well be the answer to improve a product or process. But, what if iron ions were the problem and the pH factor was other than acidic?

Most economical for iron

Just as the Versene products will inactivate most common metals in a preferential order, so will the Versenol® chelating agents. Versenol 120, for instance, complexes available iron (including trivalent ions) over a wide pH range, then it forms chelates with other metal ions in a given solution. Thus, all iron regardless of quantity fluctuations would be rendered harmless as long as an adequate amount of Versenol 120 were used.

Will Versenol 120 correct *your* iron and other metal ion problems?

Several factors to consider

If your product or conditions of processing are of a certain specific nature . . . when pH, competing ions, and other factors are taken into account . . . your wise choice may be Versenol 120. Or it may be Versene 100. Or Versene T®, Versene Fe-3 Specific®, Versenol Beads. The point is: No one of these products serves as a cure-all. Yet, within the Versene and Versenol series of chelating agents does lie the answer to practically every metal-ion problem. Numerous applications have proved their value . . . in detergents, cosmetics, in processing textiles, rubber, leather, in softening process waters, in most areas where metal ions cause contamination.

We'd be pleased to discuss their potential with you, aid you technically and supply samples of Versene 100, Versenol 120, or any member of these series. Contact your nearest Dow sales office, or write us direct. Also available is a 16-page brochure describing the chemistry of chelation, Dow chelating agents and their uses. Ask for "Keys to Chelation". THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, ORGANIC CHEMICAL SALES DEPARTMENT, Midland, Michigan, Dept. CA 1312F-2.

*Dow trademark for Tetrasodium salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
**Dow trademark for Trisodium salt of N-hydroxyethylenediaminetriacetic acid

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Popularity of Basic Research

One need not be in full literal agreement with the view attributed to the recently retired Secretary of Defense that "basic research is when we don't know what we are doing," to wonder where all the currently popular chatter about basic research and science is going to lead. It is most evident that the goal is some sort of overcrowded traffic conditions in and even beyond the stratosphere, with about as much really beneficial contribution as there is from comparable highway conditions on a balmy autumnal weekend.

There are those who feel that the objective is one of belligerent supremacy, such as predominated in national policies some four thousand years ago. Others see in the more or less near future a world populated by scientists of all physical types, with today's overshadowed remnant of humanitarianism completely gone and forgotten.

It is with any one of such views that one reads that the Pentagon has announced a "new policy on basic research that may double military spending for scientific investigation." He checks things up a bit in recollection of seeing less than a week before that the United States Senate committee on government operations got a report from its staff director urging a massive overhaul of the federal programs in science and technology. The director, probably bitten by the bug of science's omnipotence, recommended that a cabinet department of science and technology be created—with a new joint congressional committee on science "to ride herd on the proposed new agency and to handle science legislation"—and the founding of an academy of science patterned after the military academies. Somewhat similar proposals have been made by a member of the senate's committee on foreign relations. In that field, he advocated a "clear track for teamwork with scientists of friendly nations in thermonuclear and outer-space projects." The government operations staff recommendations included "emergency steps to recruit a big staff in some central agency to analyze, translate, and disseminate scientific data from foreign sources," now a part of the functioning of the allegedly understaffed Office of Technical Services.

A decade or so ago, an industrial chemical executive said that pure or basic research should be primarily performed in institutions of learning; the findings appraised and sifted by a governmental agency; and the resulting data utilized by private enterprise. His views take on added pertinent interest in the light of the senate staff report of "at least a tentative conclusion that there is presently little or no coordination between agencies carrying on science activities and very little exchange of information," which has resulted in "unnecessary duplication and waste of scientific personnel in many instances."

That conclusion is plumb full of facts which it will take much more than a cabinet department and a congressional committee of science and technology to dispose of. There is far more promise in the prediction that industry will substantially increase its appropriations for research and development next year, and the announcement that one of the largest members of the US chemical industry will spend this year more than $15,000,000, or about one-fifth of its total outlay for research, on basic research, in which it has about 400 scientists engaged.

Automation Is Target of Labor Probe

Management in the chemical and oil industries has been brought quite closely face to face with a new and perplexing aspect of the problem of automation. The president of the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers has asked all district directors of that organization to survey "the prospects of layoff of members in the near future, the attitude of OCAW members toward this danger, and the ideas of the membership toward meeting this problem." Layoffs in oil and chemical industries, he said, "will be caused principally by the installation of new equipment and automation."

Progress in those two respects has gone rather far over the four months since a commentary — "Anticipating Automation"—appeared on this page. That has increased the pertinent importance of the concluding suggestion in that item: "Management and labor and educators and sociologists must get together and really work together to construct and apply an effective program of anticipatory adjustment—now. Work which has been done in Britain under stress of necessity, will be helpful in guidance."

"It's time," says the OCAW president, "to take a serious look at the matter of a shorter workweek which would spread the work and prevent heavy layoffs ... Unless industry can come up with a better plan, the shorter workweek may be necessary to solve the problem. We should take a good look—and our employers should take a good look—at the idea of negotiating standby clauses in our contracts which would provide for reduction in hours as an alternative to layoffs, if and when layoffs are threatened in any given plant or operation ... In addition to the possibility of standby clauses for shorter working hours, the union and the companies should give serious consideration to expanded in-plant job training programs to equip workers for new jobs and to increased severance pay or early pensions to cushion the hardship for those who are laid off."

In the November 4 issue of the OCAW official publication, "Union News," in which the statement of the union's president is published, there is also a critical presentation of the new severance pay plan of one of the major oil companies. There is nothing in the publication on which one might base even a guess that a smaller weekly pay would be a part of the proposal of a shorter workweek. In that respect, it is logical to base one's conclusion on this statement by the union president: "The United States and Canada and the oil and chemical companies have resources enough to provide jobs for everybody and are wealthy enough to provide security for the men who have devoted the prime years of their lives to their companies and who are in no position to jump from job to job when displaced by a new electronic gadget."

The OCAW district directors will report on their survey at a meeting of the union's advisory board in January. In the meantime, management should devote adequate appropriate thought and action to what is signified by this statement by the head of the union: "This union has never fought automation, although there has been considerable pressure for us to do so. Industry should realize this. Industry should in turn fulfill its responsibilities by meeting us halfway in solving the problem of taking care of those people displaced by automation."

There is much work to be done.

Chemicals for Security

President Eisenhower's two talks to the nation on, about, and around "Science and Security" were well-fitted to give the chemical industry the letdown feeling that is to be inferred from the views of one of its qualified executives on the missiles program noted in OPD last week (page 3). The missiles program is still anybody's guess, despite—or perhaps because of—the bringing of several experts to more or less coordinated posts of top management of something.

But, missiles, whatever may be top-echelon ideas in the matter, have not wholly disposed of the need for men in the scientific and technical service of national security. That was quite clearly and convincingly demonstrated in the recently conducted flights of intercontinental airplanes.

And that is where the chemical industry does have an important contributory and maintenance role — along with the metallurgical industry. The chemical industry will provide the fuels which will drive rocket planes at least 5,000 miles an hour; the metallurgical industry will provide alloys for the construction of such planes, which will withstand friction heat in excess of 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit. It will also contribute metals which are basic in the composition of some of the new fuels.

Experiments have already proved the potentialities of those fuels—also the high-energy boron hydrides — and the alloys. They have also proved that men can pilot such planes. It has been demonstrated that a newly developed bomber plane, capable of speeds in excess of 1,000 miles an hour, can assure far greater accuracy with thermonuclear-headed bombs than is possible with any long-range ballistic missiles, even those which have been reported quite efficient in that respect. That bomber is not chemically fueled. The experts predict, that, when its conversion to that type has been satisfactorily effected, its speed will be at least doubled.

There are some obstacles or handicaps to be overcome in connection with the development of the potential effectiveness of chemical fuels. The chemical industry is an active participant in cooperative programs of research with the Department of Defense and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. One chemical-fueled bomber project has been carried to the final stages of designing. The chemical industry has come a long way in its service of national security since the days of "heap-smoke" black gun powder. It is keeping pace with the broad progress—and doing well its part to keep that going forward.

Washington Talks It Over

Charges for Government Services and Property Going Up, Including Vaccines, Oil, Gas Leases, Natural Gas Fees.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Charges for government services and property are going up. Specifically ticketed to feel the effects of a revised policy being put into effect by the Budget bureau are the producers of vaccines, lessees of oil and gas properties, and licensees of natural gas.

The aim of the Budget bureau is to bring about some degree of uniformity in government policy respecting fees to be charged for services performed for the benefit of individuals or groups.

A survey made during the summer by several agencies at the request of the President turned up many instances where practices varied from department to department, and within departments, for the services provided.

Cited as an example was the case of operations of the Food and Drug Administration in testing antibiotics, and the Public Health Service in testing vaccines. FDA levies a fee for its testing service that recovers the entire cost, while Public Health Service does its testing without charge.

Similarly, the licensing by the Federal Power Commission of utility company hydroelectric power facilities is nearly self-sustaining, while a comparable license in the natural gas field is provided free.

Leases for mineral and oil and gas lands range from 25 cents an acre up, with bonuses required in some instances and and not in others, and with variations as between public lands and acquired lands, inside or outside known geologic structures, and between minerals to be developed.

Drug Would Find Big Market

The magnitude of the market for a good all-round drug for the treatment of respiratory ailments and how this market might vary from season to season has been given some light by a survey just reported on by the Public Health Service. Surgeon General Leroy Burney says that in a single week last month an estimated 8.5 million persons took to their beds for one day or more with colds, sore throats, influenza or similar diseases.

A great many of the cases undoubtedly were Asian influenza now epidemic in many areas of the country, but also included were the more common ailments, as well as pneumonia, acute bronchitis, and other types of influenza. The figures came from a household survey which is part of the health survey authorized last year by congress.

The survey indicated that the average number of persons in bed each day as a result of the acute upper respiratory diseases rose from about 200,000 in mid-July to about 2.5 million in the week ended October 5. At the mid-July survey, the number of new cases per week numbered approximately 380,000.

Between July 15 and October 5 there were an estimated 30 million cases of acute upper respiratory diseases severe enough to cause people to go to bed, and they cost the country about 73 million man-days of disability.

Color Index for Turkey

The International Cooperation Administration believes that if Color Index or prototype numbers were supplied to Turkish importers of dyestuffs by manufacturers or suppliers of the materials, it would help to provide increased competition and lower price.

The agency has requested its mission in Ankara to inform dyestuff importers that they should advise their suppliers that future quotations on dyestuffs must include the Color Index or prototype identification. Up to now a waiver of this requirement has been in effect in Turkey, but this waiver will be cancelled January 1, and ICA will ask for full compliance by all dyestuff importers.

Manufacturers and exporters of dyestuffs are advised to begin at once to supply the Color Index or prototype numbers on all quotations to Turkish importers. After January 1, dyestuff importers will be expected to file the information required by ICA's Office of Small Business with the Color Index or prototype numbers included.

Vitamin A in a competitive market

We make Myvax® Vitamin A for the pharmaceutical industry. We say it's the world's best vitamin A. Several other firms of good reputation also make vitamin A. With equally good conscience they say theirs is best. That is competition. It's healthy.

A purchasing agent, then, may have to make his decision on grounds other than quality, especially if his own control laboratory confirms that it is all acceptable. We would like him to make it on the basis of *agility*.

Yes, agility. The ability to ship out twice the usual size order of vitamin A in half the usual time in order to meet some unforeseen situation. A quick trip by a top technical expert on vitamin A when a customer gets a good idea. A quick switch between acetate and palmitate. A change in packaging, in potency, even in shipping route. That is *agility*.

We know we can score on it.

What few vitamin A users don't know this already should challenge us to a demonstration by calling ***Distillation Products Industries,*** Rochester 3, N. Y. Sales offices: New York, Chicago, and Memphis • W. M. Gillies, Inc., West Coast • Charles Albert Smith Limited, Montreal and Toronto.

leaders in research and production of vitamins A and E

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Heavy Chemicals

The market continues to sputter along. What optimistic ideas there are about increases in automobile production as a possible stimulant to chemical sales have not yet been justified. Steel output actually dipped last week. Sales of plating chemicals have been light and spotty, and consumers have been playing it close to the vest. Television set production, a large factor in the potassium carbonate market, is reported off 21 percent in October from September, and 20 percent below level set in October, 1956.

For the first time in several years, alkali producers are finding caustic soda in a better market position than chlorine. Since demand for chlorine has been off, production has been reduced, with a consequent lowering of caustic output by the electrolytic process.

October shipments of rayon and acetate were slightly higher than during September, and accordingly, increased volumes of caustic soda, sulfuric acid, and other chemicals went to the rayon industry during the month.

It was pointed out, however, that rayon producers' stocks jumped 1.1 million pounds during October. Trade sources said that in all likelihood, production schedules in the rayon industry would be adjusted downward to halt a burdensome increase in stocks.

October aluminum output was also up. This was a help to sales of light soda ash, and caustic soda to aluminum companies. Total aluminum output for this year is running below last year's levels.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended November 16 at 91.7 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 89.7 percent for the previous week, and 97.3 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Mercury, $2 per flk.
Potassium stannate, 1.4c. per lb.
Silver, ⅛c. per oz.
Sodium stannate, 1.4c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 1.4c. per lb.
Stannic oxide, 1½c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 1.8c. per lb.
Hydrous, cryst., 1⅝c. per lb.
Stannous sulfate, 1.7c. per lb.
Tin, 2½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 23, 1956
103.84	103.89	104.05	102.34

For Current Prices see page 9

Acids

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified acids in tons.

	Sept.	Aug.	Percent Change
Hydrochloric	76,979	77,770	—1
Nitric	217,441	234,772	—7
Phosphoric	359,862	353,015	+2
Sulfuric (gross)	1,347,705	1,304,437	+3

Hydrochloric—Demand continues confined to prompt shipment to cover immediate needs. Buyers and sellers alike are keeping an eye on steel production, a principle barometer in this market.

Reports of speeded-up auto production have not brought increases in steel output as yet, and, in fact, production slipped again last week. There is plenty of hydrochloric around to fill requirements.

Nitric—Production of this acid slumped 7 percent in September under August levels (see table above). Stainless steel inquiry continues to be the bright spot in this market, with other end uses soft.

Phosphoric—Output of this acid improved slightly in September. There was slightly more fertilizer interest. Industrial demand was moderately active for immediate needs last week.

Sulfuric—Production rose 3 percent in September. Sellers are still waiting for improvement in demand. They had anticipated that increased steel production would more than offset lags in the fertilizer market, in nonferrous metals uses, and in rayon production.

However, so far, steel has fizzled. There is some hope that output will increase in response to stepped-up automobile production, but as of last week, there was an actual decline in steel production.

Last week's steel output declined to 1,965,000 tons, or 76.8 percent of capacity, as against actual production of 1,990,000 tons, or 77.7 percent of capacity the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Actual output a month ago last week was 2,052,000 tons, or 80.2 percent of capacity. Actual production a year ago last week was 2,463,000 tons, or 100.1 percent of 1956 capacity.

Bases and Salts

Caustic Soda—This chemical has become tight in some areas. Demand has stayed about the same for the past few weeks, according to sellers.

Reason for the gradual shortening of supply has been a reduction in the output of chlorine. Producers have adjusted output of electrolytic cells accordingly.

Trade sources say that this is the first time that caustic soda has been in a relatively better sales position than chlorine for several years.

October shipments of rayon and acetate by United States producers amounted to 98.3 million pounds, an increase of 4 percent over the previous month, according to the Textile Economics Bureau.

This figure was 3.7 million pounds, or 3½ percent under shipments during October, 1956. October shipments this year amounted to 96.9 million pounds for domestic use and 1.4 million pounds for export.

High tenacity rayon yarn shipments in the latest month amounted to 24.7 million pounds, 10 percent more than shipments in September, but 17½ percent below October, 1956, deliveries.

Regular and intermediate tenacity yarn shipments in October came to 13.8 million pounds, 8 percent greater than September shipments, but 19½ percent under those of last year.

Acetate filament yarn shipments in the latest month were 20 million pounds, a figure slightly above the September level, and 15 percent above October, 1956.

Total rayon and acetate shipments last month were lower than production, and producers' stocks increased to 122.2 million pounds at the end of the month. This figure compared with 121.1 million pounds on hand at the end of September.

Chlorine—Demand for liquid chlorine continues to lag, and there is plenty available for prompt needs. Sellers attribute the present market position to a cautious consumer attitude.

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified chemicals, in tons.

	Sept.	Aug.	Percent Change
Calcium carbide	88,942	87,581	+ 2
Caustic soda, electrolytic	338,785	329,357	+ 3
lime-soda process	28,565	24,705	+16
Chlorine gas	329,627	323,404	+ 2
Soda ash	368,917	391,615	— 6

Lime—Domestic sales of open-market lime in August (858,602 tons), increased over the previous month's output, according to reports by producers to the Bureau of Mines. Increases were noted in all major categories.

Lime sold on the open market for chemical and industrial use rose to 479,803 tons in August from 446,658 tons in July. Lime sold for chemical and industrial use during the period January-August, 1957, amounted to 3,623,318 tons, somewhat above the 3,555,316 tons sold during the comparable period last year.

Refractory (dead-burned dolomite) sales in August reached 252,646 tons from 188,762 tons in July. January-August, 1957, totals amount to 1,617,107 tons, against 1,459,108 tons for the comparable period last year.

Total lime sales on the open market during August rose to 858,602 tons from 753,463 tons in July. Seven-month totals show sales of 6,132,282 tons in 1957, as against 5,974,591 tons during January-August, 1956.

Nickel Chemicals—Prices on these salts continue without change. Buying for plating purposes has been spotty, but there is some indication, based on auto

Heavy Chemicals

producers' optimism, that sales could pick up during the next few weeks.

Potassium Carbonate—This material is in free supply, and consumers can get all they want without delay. Television tube manufacture, a key factor in this market, has been rather slow of late.

Soda Ash—Demand for dense ash for use by the glass industry has been fairly good all along. It is expected to get better during the next few weeks, as auto makers come in for more flat glass requirements.

Light ash inquiry continues spotty and light. Aluminum and phosphate demand are not as brisk as they were, according to producers. Expanding end uses in the paper industry for pulping look promising, but development is slow, owing to levelling-out in paper expansion.

Sodium Bicarbonate—This market continues to move along at about the same level. Trade sources estimate that about half of current business is involved in baking mixes. The prepared mix industry is continuing to expand, it is said, although not at a spectacular rate.

Sodium Sulfate—A check of the most recent figures on salt cake shows that stocks on hand at the end of August declined to 61,181 tons from 66,030 tons on hand at the end of July.

According to the Bureau of Census, production in August was 55,671 tons, as against July's 57,344 tons.

Trade sources say the decline in stocks during August is accounted for by a sharp increase in paper production during that month. In July, at one time paper output was only about half of estimated capacity.

Tin Salts—With lower tin, potassium stannate was quoted at 71.9c. to 79.2c. per pound; sodium stannate, 56.9c. to 62.8c.; stannic chloride, 72.9c. to 73.9c.; stannic oxide, 97c. to 98c.; anhydrous stannous chloride, 91.6c. to $1.410; hydrous crystals, 79⅜c. to 80⅜c.; and sulfate, 97.5c. to 99.5c.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Production showed some improvement in October. Aluminum Association figures show output for the month at 133,759 tons, compared with 129,277 tons in September.

Total output for the year through October so far is 1,372,653 tons. This figure is below output for last year at this time. Aluminum produced during January-October, 1956, amounted to 1,385,775 tons.

Chromium—Reversing a four-month downtrend, chromite consumption in August increased 17 percent, to 141,793 tons from 120,863 tons in July, according to the Bureau of Mines.

The metallurgical industry used 92,453 short tons of chromite (47 percent Cr_2O_3) in producing 37,014 tons of chromium alloys and chromium metal of which 76,653 tons (48 percent Cr_2O_3) was metallurgical grade, 12,425 tons (45 percent Cr_2O_3) chemical grade, and 3,375 tons (33.5 percent Cr_2O_3) refractory grade chromite.

Seventy-three percent of the metallurgical grade chromite had a Cr/Fe ratio of at least 3:1, 24 percent had less than 3:1 but at least 2:1, and 3 percent had less than 2:1 Cr/Fe ratio. An estimated additional 2,000 short tons of metallurgical grade chromite was added direct to steel.

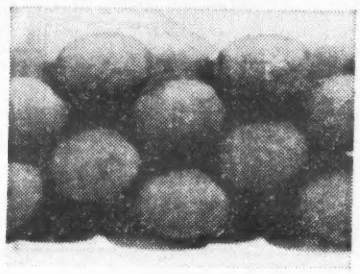
Copper—The following figures supplied by the Copper Institute, show production, shipments and stocks of copper metal, in tons:

World	*Oct.*	*Sept.*
Production:		
Crude primary	254,479	234,981
Secondary	9,726	7,562
Refined	266,938	227,737
Shipments	246,290	225,038
Stocks	427,991	418,929
United States	*Oct.*	*Sept.*
Production:		
Crude primary	92,789	87,270
Secondary	9,029	6,925
Refined	129,832	117,078
Shipments	114,203	102,925
Stocks	166,976	176,813

Mercury—Market was very quiet last week. Sellers believed that the price was about $225 to $230 on spot for large quantities, per 76-pound flask. It was thought that the flask problem was the chief cause of the decline.

Silver—Bullion was quoted lower at 90¼c. per troy ounce, spot, last week.

Tin—Market was weaker. Straits metal was listed at 87¼c. per pound, spot, on Friday.



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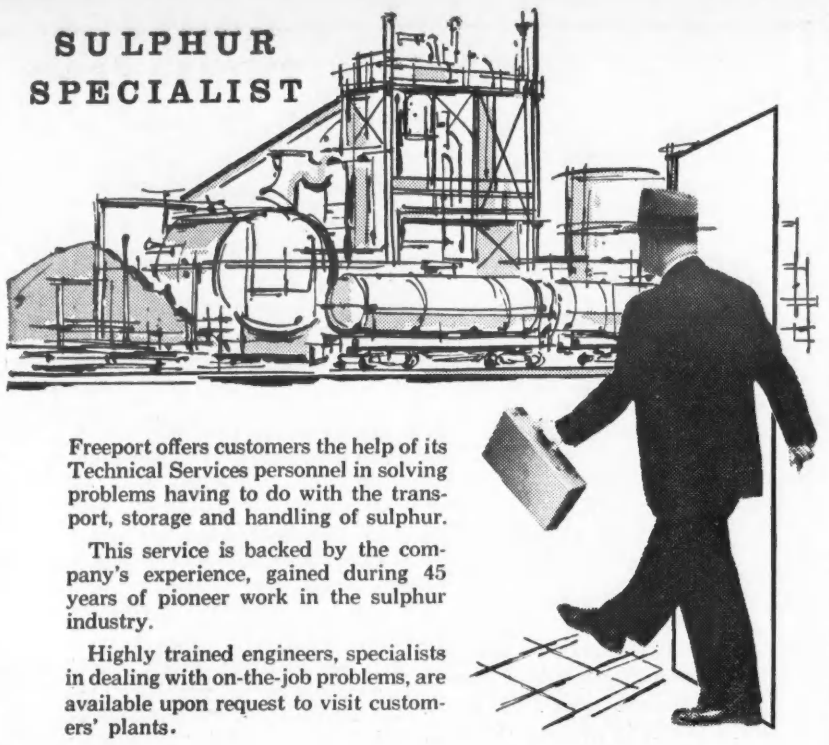

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Ammonia Institute to Draw 1,000 to Annual Convention

The seventh annual national convention and trade show of the Agricultural Ammonia Institute, December 11 through 13, will attract about 1,000 leaders of the agricultural chemical industry to Little Rock, Ark.

Convention headquarters will be the Marion hotel. The trade show and forum discussions will be at the Joseph T. Robinson Memorial Auditorium. The speakers will be C. Hamilton Mosse, Little Rock attorney and former president of Arkansas Power & Light Company; Dr. George S. Benson, president of Harding College at Searcy and a nationally-known writer and speaker; and Chester H. Lauck, native of Allene, Ark., who is better known as "Lum" of the "Lum 'n' Abner" radio and motion picture team and who is now executive assistant of Continental Oil Company in Houston, Tex.

Obituaries

J. A. Neath

J. A. Neath, board chairman of Humble Oil & Refining Company, Houston, Tex., died November 16 in that city. He was sixty years old. With Humble for almost forty years, Mr. Neath became board chairman in 1955.

E. Brewster Prindle

E. Brewster Prindle, who retired in 1954 as a vice-president and director of purchases for Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, died November 18 in Darien, Conn. He was sixty-five years old.

Alfred G. Raufer

Alfred G. Raufer, retired sales director of Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich., died November 18 in Cleveland, Ohio. He was fifty years old. He was named sales director in 1952. Prior to that time he had been eastern sales manager for three years.

Previously, Mr. Raufer had served for ten years as eastern sales manager of the household insecticides division of Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. Karl Wilhelm von Massow, chief chemist for C. E. Ising Corporation, Flushing, N. Y., died November 16 in Queens, N. Y. He was seventy-five years old.

TGA Advertisers

—Continued from page 7

for nearly twenty years, the association has had a board of standards which has worked effectively as a complete review service for members of the association.

Mr. Mayham announces that the board's services are now being extended to nonmembers as well as those in the TGA, and points out that thus far, the board has a perfect record with respect to the actionability of copy and labeling statements.

No piece of copy, either labeling or advertising, which has been approved by the TGA's board of standards, has ever been made subject of a case either by FTC or FDA, he points out.

Mr. Mayham explains the workings of the board as follows: The manufacturer submits to the board, in duplicate, any proposed piece of copy in advance of its publication.

The board returns one copy of it and preserves one copy, with an official stamp which says one of three things: (A) "Approved," (B) "Approved With Corrections," and (C) "Not Acceptable."

Mr. Mayham points out that the board consists of the executive vice-president of the association, the scientific director and the general counsel. No manufacturer (competitor) is a member, he emphasizes.

Solvay Process Has

—Continued from page 4

represents a pioneering effort by Solvay to service the trade in a manner beyond the scope of drum shipments.

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P.A.'s See No Business Change in Quarter

—Continued from page 7

items are generally moving sidewise and, despite the fact that our members look for some increase in labor rates in 1958, there is little inclination on their part to buy now to avoid possible higher prices later.

Most purchasing executives are satisfied with their inventory levels, but a few are making further cuts. Committee members hasten to point out that the present adequate material supply situation makes inventory control easier and more accurate. As production schedules are revised, raw material inventories quickly follow suit.

Employment is again lower, with corresponding reductions in overtime and extra shifts.

Commodity Prices

Prices continue under pressure and manufacturers are finding it difficult to pass along increased costs to their customers. Only 17 percent of our reporting members say they are having to pay more for the items they buy. Not since 1954, have so few reported increases. While 74 percent say there has been no change, 9 percent say that, over-all, they are paying less for the materials their companies use.

Inventories

The fact that practically all materials are readily available is reflected in the inventory planning of purchasing executives. Deliveries are good, and this makes inventory control easier. There is no desire to increase stocks, but a great alertness to the need for cutting them, as production schedules are revised downward. Generally, however, committee members state that they are satisfied with their present inventory situation.

Employment

Purchasing executives tell of a continuation in the downward trend of employment in their companies. This month, 41 percent report fewer workers, as compared to 35 percent so reporting in October, and 28 percent in September. Furthermore, there are many who state that overtime hours are being reduced or eliminated entirely. Skilled workers are again reported to be more plentiful than jobs.

Buying Policy

With the present adequacy in the supply situation of all items, purchasing executives again, in November, see little reason to change their forward buying policies on production or MRO items. On capital goods, some willingness to extend for longer periods is noticed.

Starting this month, a statistical breakdown on "Buying Policy" is presented as it may be more easily understood than past narrative presentations.

November

	Production Materials	MRO Supplies	Capital Expenditures
Percent Reporting			
Hand-to-Mouth	6	26	11
30 Days	33	43	4
60 Days	38	23	14
90 Days	18	5	21
6 Months to 1 Year	5	3	50

October

Percent Reporting			
Hand-to-Mouth	5	26	14
30 Days	33	42	8
60 Days	38	24	8
90 Days	20	6	26
6 Months to 1 Year	4	2	44

Specific Commodity Changes

On the up side are: Paper cartons and multiwall bags, ball bearings, some electrical equipment, and automobiles.

On the down side are: Scrap iron, tin, coal, rubber, mercury and aluminum chloride.

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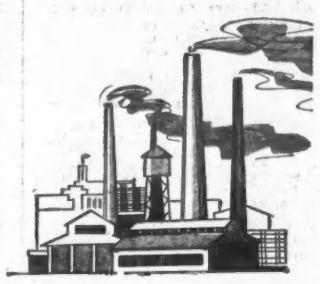

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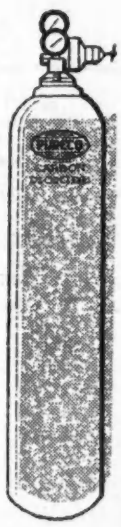

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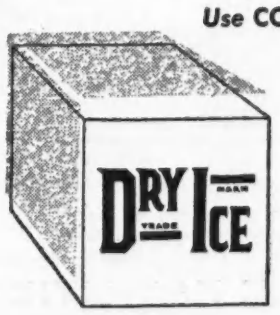

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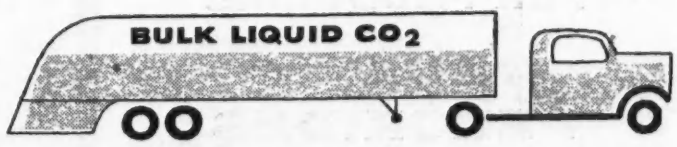

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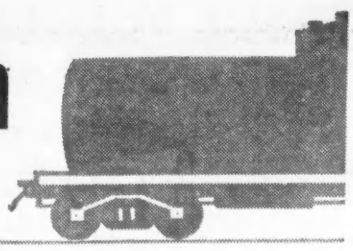

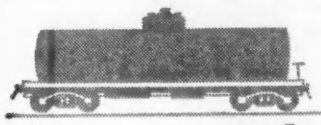

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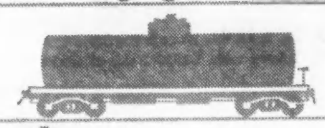

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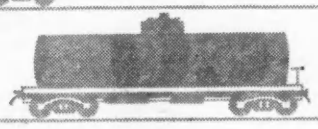

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Aliphatic Organics

Leading producers will hike prices of crude technical grades of sodium carboxymethylcellulose 2 cents per pound across the board effective January 1. Included in the advance will be 96.4 percent material of low or medium viscosity, 65 precent material of low or medium viscosity, 60 percent CMC sold for use in mud drilling and 60 percent material of very low viscosity. Standard CMC of low or medium viscosity and high-viscosity cellulose gum will remain unchanged as to price. The purified material was in demand for use in foods and pharmaceuticals. The crude material was moving into detergents and other end products in which the impurity, sodium chloride, would not be deleterious.

It appeared that virtually all fermentation operations on molasses were directed to production of ethyl alcohol, rather than to output of n-butyl alcohol and acetone. Evidently, the economic inducement to produce ethyl alcohol was relatively strong. For one thing, this material was very tight in Europe, and prices abroad were running from 10 cents to 13 cents per gallon above US quotations.

Supplies of glycerine were on the heavy side. Sorbitol, pentaerythritol and other polyols have made considerable inroads into once exclusively glycerine markets. Heavy volume of production and imports in August combined to boost producers' inventories by about 2.5 million pounds, but the industry expected to maintain them at about the same level through the balance of the year. The paint industry was providing firm support, and some trade sources expected additional business based on stepped up automotive production.

The market for imported crude glycerine was inactive. Material coming in under prior commitments, arriving here in heavy volume at this time, was expected to be all accounted for by January 1 or before. Trade sources said there was no indication suggesting improved demand for imported glycerine during the next several months. Synthetic capacity has been building rapidly in Europe, and the pressure would continue to drive foreign crude into this country regardless of price, it was said.

Prices for feeding cane molasses tumbled 1 cent per gallon at New York and ½ cent per gallon at New Orleans in the week ended last Tuesday, Agricultural Marketing Service reported. Despite improved demand attributed to cooler weather, prices softened in all parts of the country. Most pronounced declines were in the northeastern states, where trade reports said some firms were slashing as much as 3 cents per gallon from top quoted prices. Prices were off mostly ½ cent per gallon at midwestern feed mixing centers and southern port terminals.

Ethanol—It appeared that virtually all fermentation operations on molasses were directed to production of ethyl alcohol, rather than to output of n-butyl alcohol and acetone. Evidently, the economic inducement to produce ethyl alcohol was relatively strong. For one thing, this material was very tight in Europe, and prices abroad were reported running from 57c. to 60c. per gallon, compared to the 47c. per gallon listed here.

Another factor could be byproduct acetone yielded by the cumene process for production of phenol. Byproduct acetone came onto the market at just about the time that the inactivity of a year or so ago in fermention operations was beginning to become manifest in a shortage of acetone. The yield from the new process took a firm footing in this market.

Another aspect is the recent substantial expansion of facilities for synthetic production of n-butyl alcohol. It appeared that these facilities now were sufficient to keep the country supplied without any increment from the fermentation producers.

Ethanolamines—Total output of the ethanolamines (mono, di and tri) rose slightly to 6,984,485 pounds during July of this year, the Tariff Commission reported, as compared to 6,682,834 pounds produced in the month previous. Output was still far below that corresponding in 1956, however. The figure for July of that year was 8,608,154 pounds. And the aggregate output for the first seven calendar months this year came to only 49,243,389 pounds, while that for the corresponding period in 1956 was 55,984,581 pounds.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Molasses, New Orleans, ½c. per gal. New York, 1c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100 - 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 23, 1956
131.06	131.08	131.11	130.46

For Current Prices see page 9

Ethyl Acetate—Through the first seven calendar months, Tariff Commission figures indicated, production of ethyl acetate this year was just about running even with output in the year previous. The figures, all which are on the basis of 85 percent contained ethyl acetate, are: output in July of this year, 8,037,936 pounds, as compared to 8,150,512 pounds turned out in the month previous and 6,736,229 pounds produced in July, 1956; aggregate production over the first seven calendar months, 50,489,359 pounds this year as against 50,011,028 pounds produced in the like period in 1956.

Formaldehyde — Producers during July narrowed the production gap that had 1957 trailing 1956 in output up to that point. This was so, despite the fact that July production this year was well below that for the month previous. On a 37 percent contained formaldehyde basis, Tariff Commission figures give production as 93,383,301 pounds during July of this year, as against 100,605,668 pounds in the month previous and 86,138,984 pounds during July, 1956.

Aggregate output over the first seven calendar months of this year added up to 730,510,469 pounds. Over the like period in 1956, production totaled 772,047,410 pounds.

Formic Acid—Tariff Commission withheld figures on production of formic acid during July of this year for the first time in recent years. The commission withholds such data either in order to avoid revealing production statistics of individual companies or because the data on hand at the time of publication are considered not representative of total production.

Output in July, 1956, which was 1,099,334 pounds, brought the total for the first seven calendar months of that year up to 9,298,943 pounds. Aggregate output over the first six calendar months of this year was 7,227,625 pounds, compared to 8,199,609 pounds produced over the like period in 1956.

Glycerine—Supplies were on the heavy side. Sorbitol, pentaerythritol and other polyols have made considerable inroads into once exclusively glycerine markets, but the versatility and properties of glycerine continued to attract strong demand. The competitive marketing situation was determined by current industry capacity and the imminent completion of substantial additional synthetic capacity.

Heavy volume of production and imports in August combined to boost producers' inventories about 2.5 million pounds, but the industry expected to maintain them at about the same level through the balance of the year. The paint industry was providing firm support, and some trade sources expected additional business based on stepped up automotive production. Prices were unchanged and expected to remain firm to year's end.

The market for imported crude glycerine was inactive, with nominal prices ranging from 13½c. to 14c. per gallon. Material coming in under prior commitments was arriving in heavy volume. Most of this material was expected to be delivered by January 1 or before. After that, the picture was uncertain. Trade sources said there was no indication suggesting improved demand for imported glycerine during the next several months. Synthetic capacity has been building rapidly in Europe, and the pressure would continue

Aliphatic Organics

to drive foreign crude into this country regardless of price, it was said.

Molasses—Prices for feeding cane molasses tumbled 1c. per gallon at New York and ½c. per gallon at New Orleans in the week ended last Tuesday, Agricultural Marketing Service reported. Most recent available quotations ranged from 20c. to 21c. per gallon in New York and from 11c. to 11¾c. per gallon in New Orleans. Most commonly quoted price in the latter city was 11¼c. per gallon.

Despite improved demand attributed to cooler weather, prices softened in all parts of the country. Most pronounced declines were in the northeastern states, where trade reports said some firms were slashing as much as 3c. per gallon from top quoted prices. Prices were off mostly ½c. per gallon at midwestern feed mixing centers and southern port terminals.

Hawaiian cane blackstrap production amounted to 4,887,501 gallons during October, bringing to 49,915,566 gallons the aggregate output through the first ten months of the current calendar year. Shipments of Hawaiian cane blackstrap to the US mainland during October were 4,398,096 gallons, and cumulative shipments for the first ten calendar months amounted to 43,502,106 gallons.

Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute reported that exports of blackstrap from Cuba to the US through the first nine months of this calendar year amounted to 116,167,855 gallons.

Pentaerythritol—The industry turned out 4,341,310 pounds of pentaerythritol during July of this year, the Tariff Commission reported, as compared to 4,788,169 pounds produced in the month previous and in contrast to the 3,371,577 pounds put out in July, 1956. Cumulative production over the first seven calendar months of this year was 35,841,667 pounds. Over the like period in 1956, some 35,956,270 pounds was produced.

Sodium Carboxymethylcellulose—Crude technical grades will be advanced 2c. per pound by leading producers effective January 1 across the board. According to the new schedule, prices east of and including Denver, on the basis of 100 percent CMC content, will be:

For 96.4 percent material of low or medium viscosity, 41½c. per pound in minimum lots of 23,000 pounds, 43½c. per pound in lots of from 2,000 to 22,999 pounds, 47½c. per pound in lots of from 100 to 1,999 pounds and 51½c. per pound in lots of less than 100 pounds.

For 65 percent material of low or medium viscosity, 41½c. per pound in carlots and truckloads, 43½c. per pound in less carlots, less truckloads, minimum of 2,000 pounds, 47½c. per pound in lots of from 100 to 1,999 pounds and 51½c. per pound in lots of less than 100 pounds.

For 60 percent material sold for use in mud drilling, 39c. per pound in carlots and truckloads and 41c. per pound in less carlots, less truckloads.

For 60 percent material of very low viscosity, 48c. per pound in carlots and truckloads and 50c. per pound in less carlots, less truckloads.

The foregoing material is packaged in bags or fiber drums. Shipping terms are on a works basis with minimum transportation allowed in the east. But west of Denver prices are 2c. per pound lower across the board, and no transportation is allowed in that zone.

Standard CMC of low or medium viscosity and high-viscosity cellulose gum will remain unchanged as to price. Both materials were currently offered in bags at 57c. per pound in minimum lots of 23,000 pounds and 59c. per pound in smaller lots. Shipping terms were identical to those for crude technical grades.

The purified material was in demand for use in foods and pharmaceuticals. The crude material was moving into detergents and other end products in which the impurity, sodium chloride, would not be deleterious.

Sorbitol—This material was still gaining ground in the highly competitive market of polyols. Trade sources expressed the belief that the potential market for sorbitol is far greater than current volume would indicate. Supplies were generally adequate to take care of demand at this time. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Trichloroethylene—Some sources characterized this market as normal last week. Others felt that trade was slower than it had been. It appeared that the decline in business, if any, was only moderate in any event. Prices were unchanged. Supplies were readily available.

Union Carbide Olefins Co. Names Engineering Director

William H. B. Geoghegan has been appointed director of engineering for Union Carbide Olefins Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation.

Mr. Geoghegan joined Union Carbide Chemicals Company in 1935 as a technical assistant in the olefins department at Charleston, W.Va. He moved up through the engineering organization to his most recent position, associate director of the gas process engineering and development department for the chemicals company. He will continue to make his headquarters in South Charleston.

ADM Alcohol Output Up

Archer - Daniels - Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., is now producing "Unadol 400" and "Unadol 900," unsaturated fatty alcohols of pharmaceutical and cosmetic grade, in commercial quantities. The new fatty alcohols, when used in pharmaceutical preparations, give increased stability, better emulsification and neutral pH characteristics, ADM said.

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Oil Shale for Kerogen Gets New Revenue Ruling

Oil shale mined solely for its kerogen (or oil-yielding) content and not itself used as shale is properly classified as "other minerals" under section 613(b)(6) of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code and is subject to depletion at the rate of 15 percent, the Internal Revenue Service has ruled (Rev. Rul. 57-529).

The agency said that it appears that oil shale does not contain oil as such, but contains kerogen, a material from which shale oil is derived and for which it is mined.

The distinction between "shale" and "oil shale" is evident since shale is mined and used as such, while oil shale is mined and used merely as a source of kerogen.

It is to be noted, however, that oil shale, while in the 15 percent category, may nevertheless be entitled to depletion at the rate of only five percent if used or sold for use as riprap, ballast, road material, rubble, concrete aggregates, or for similar purposes.

Alkyl Boric Acids Offered For Research by Callery

Three new alkyl boric acids (alkyl, dihydroxy, boranes) are available in research quantities from Callery Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The first, chloropropyldihydroxyborane ($ClC_3H_6B(OH)_2$) is a white crystalline material. Dihydroxynonylborane ($C_9H_{19}B(OH)_2$) and dihydroxydodecylborane ($C_{12}H_{25}B(OH)_2$) are colorless liquids. They are much weaker acids than unsubstituted boric acid and are stable in water solution. Their anhydrides are the trialkyl boroxins.

Split-Second Chemistry

—*Continued from page 7*

division of Bendix Aviation Corporation, where the device was developed. "The instrument gives science a means of analyzing the many intermediate molecules produced in an instantaneous reaction, such as an explosion. Identification of these intermediate molecules will provide the key to control of these reactions," he said.

"It is, of course, well known that combustion of fuel in almost any type of power plant—including nuclear reactors, jets, diesels and piston engines for aircraft and automobiles—causes corrosive materials to be formed and deposited," Dr. Hall said, "but many of the reactions that produce these harmful effects have not been isolated or identified. With the new spectrometer," he explained, science will be able to identify and study the intermediate molecules, some of them created and almost instantly consumed in the combustion process, that foul up and eventually destroy an engine."

Smaller versions of the spectrometer, weighing thirty-seven pounds compared to the 800-pound commercial model, could be installed in jet aircraft in an effort to learn why engines sometimes "flame out" or stall when the plane flies into the exhaust of its own rockets, Dr. Hall said. Other miniature mass spectrometers are expected to be used in missiles and satellites to sample the "emptiness" of space and reveal its exact composition.

The first commercial model of the new spectrometer to be built in Cincinnati has been assigned to the Bureau of Standards, according to L. E. Rasmussen, manager of the Cincinnati division of Bendix. Other models, built at the corporation's research laboratories, are in use by several major companies, universities and government agencies, he added. One of the most exciting possibilities for using the new device will be in analyzing fuel combustion in turbo and ram-jet engines and for study of materials with very high temperature stability—including missile nose cones, ceramics, and glass, Mr. Rasmussen said.

Warwick Purchases

—*Continued from page 3*

changing demands of today's wax markets. The rapid growth of the packaging industry, and the requirements of polish manufacturers for new and improved materials for their products have supported the program, he said.

One of the developments of the new program will be greater availability of "Polymekon W." In addition, Mr. Bloch noted the introduction of "Cardis Polymer 10," a new raw material for the polish industry.

This material allows polish manufacturers to obtain with a single raw material a number of characteristics previously obtainable only through a complicated combination of different ingredients.

Another product of the program is the development of a new sugar cane wax No. 511, expressly designed for the record carbon industry. This new wax will help to reduce smudge and increase the working life of the paper. It will also permit multiple impressions of greater clarity, it was reported.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Bulk of business passing in textile and leather chemicals was confined to actual requirements last week. Less carlots were maintained at current prices, while carlots could have been shaded, for round lot business. Buyers, however were not inclined to build inventories and restricted demand for prompt needs. Egg derivatives continued to strengthen due to higher producing cost. Albumin egg was stronger and flake was lifted 6 cents per pound but technical albumin and egg yolk were unchanged, and firm. Moderate trading took place in sizing materials, chiefly for immediate delivery. Trading in tanning materials was slow.

Rayon and acetate producers shipped 98,300,000 pounds, in October, 4 percent over September, but 3,700,000 pounds less than October last year, according to the Textile Economics Bureau. Domestic market absorbed 96,900,000 pounds and 1,400,000 pounds were exported. Total rayon and acetate shipments in October were lower than production and producers stocks increased 122,200,000 pounds at the end of the month. This total compared with 121,100,000 pounds at the end of September. Man-made fiber production in the 1957 third quarter totaled 439,300,000 pounds, a small increase over the second quarter and 14 percent above the third quarter last year. The latest quarterly total comprised 273,400,000 pounds of rayon and acetate, 134,200,000 pounds of non-cellulosic man-made fibers and 31,300,000 pounds of textile glass fiber.

Broad woven fabric production in the third quarter of 1957 showed a decline for each fabric category, it was reported by the Census Bureau. Output of cotton broad woven fabrics was 7 percent below the previous quarter and man-made fiber broad woven fabrics and woolen and worsted broad woven fabrics were 2 percent and 9 percent respectively below the previous quarter. Production of fabrics from man-made fibers was 10 percent higher than the output during the third quarter 1956, while the production of cotton and woolen and worsted fabrics declined by four percent and seven percent respectively from last year's level.

Price Trends

Advanced

Egg albumin, flake, 6c. per lb.

Reduced

Myrobalans, $2 to $3 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 23, 1956
103.09	103.57	103.54	108.55

For Current Prices see page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—New business was limited to fill-in needs. Delivery against former orders moved in fair volume. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Sodium Acetate—This market was quiet and quotably unchanged, as users continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Moderate demand continued for actual needs. Prices were well held at former levels.

Sulfonated Oils—Routine demand was reported for all varieties. Quotations were without change.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Further price advance featured this market. Flake was boosted another 6c. per pound, to $1.38 to $1.40 per pound, and powder, $1.42 to $1.44 per pound, depending upon quantity. This increased buying interest for prompt delivery. The technical grade was firm, ranging from $1.03 to $1.08 per pound, as to seller.

Egg production was placed at 4,597 million in October against 4,416 million in September and 4,009 million, October last year. Total production during January-October amounted to 51,111 million compared with 50,855 million for the same period last year and the 1946-55 average of 48,737 million.

Corn Dextrin—Moderate demand chiefly for immediate delivery continued for all grades. Market ruled steady at current quotations. Gum was quoted at $9.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; light canary, $9.12; dark canary, $9.22 and white, $8.96 same basis. Lesser quantities were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—Consumers limited demand for actual needs. Market remained quotably unchanged and steady. Pearl was quoted at $7.36 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.48, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. higher.

Visible corn supply dropped 2,475,000 bushels to 88,192,000 bushels for the week ending November 15, against 69,547,000 bushels for the same time last year, was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Corn production was estimated at 3,300,000,000 bushels as of November 1 by the Department of Agriculture, against 3,451,000,000, produced in 1956 and 10 year (1946-55) average of 3,120,484,000 bushels. Yield per acre increased to 46.1 bushels, compared with 45.4 last year and 10 year average of 37.8 bushels.

Egg Yolk—This market continued firm at the recent advance of 5c. per pound. Trading was fairly active for prompt delivery. Quotations were maintained from $1.28 to $1.31 per pound, depending upon seller and quantity.

Potato Starch—The bulk of business was confined to less carlot quantities for actual needs at unchanged quotations, while some carlot sales were reported at slight concessions. The Maine market was quoted at 6¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, less ¼c. discount for delivery below the Mason Dixon line. The Idaho market was unchanged at 6½c., carlots, f.o.b. mills. Spot stocks were held at 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

The potato crop as of November 1 was indicated at 236,449,000 hundred weight compared with 231,605,000, October 1; 1956 production of 243,716,000 and 10-year average of 226,458,000 hundredweight.

Tapioca Flour—Consumers continued to absorb sizable lots against former orders, while new business was reported light. Medium Siamese flour was higher at 5.7c. per pound, carlots exdock, prompt shipment and grade A about 6c., same basis. Brazilian flour was quiet and nominal at 9½c., carlots, exdock, prompt shipment.

Tanning Materials

Leather production in September was lower than the previous month. Output of cattlehide and kip side leathers in September was estimated at 2,029,000 hides and kips against 2,262,000 in August it was reported by Tanners Council. Calf and whole kip skins production in September totaled 691,000 against 818,000 in August; goat and kid skins, 1,704,000 against 1,785,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 1,975,000 against 2,189,000.

Cutch—Buying interest was confined to nearby shipment. Replacements were well held at 7½c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Myrobalans — Demand was reported quiet. Offers for shipment were fairly steady. Genuine J1's were quoted at $59 to $60 per ton, exdock, for prompt shipment; crushed J1's, at $73 to $74, and Bombay, at $52 to $53, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Business was reported light and limited to nearby shipment. Quotations were unchanged. Solid clarified was held at 10.7429c. per pound, and ordinary at 9.8035c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for prompt shipment.

Valonia—Consuming interest was inactive. Shipments of all grades were quotably unchanged. Beards were offered at $88 to $90 per ton, exdock; cups, at $73 per ton and extract, 11c. per pound.

Wattle—Primary market remained unchanged and steady. Tanners showed limited interest in replacements. Fair average bark was quoted at $82 per ton, exdock, for prompt shipment, and merchantable, $77 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent, was held at 8.275c. per pound, exdock and South African extract at 8.4c. per pound, same basis.

Petroleum Derivatives

Most newsworthy item last week was an increase in the net price of propane. Effective November 20, the light pressed gas was quoted at New York harbor at 9.8 cents per gallon, owners' cars, 10.05 sellers' cars. New schedule resulted by reducing the temporary voluntary allowance ½ cent on the gallon. At Baton Rouge and in Group 3, allowances were likewise cut. At other shipping points, voluntary allowances were completely withdrawn. Two months ago, similar action by major oil companies brought the New York price on propane to 9.3 cents per gallon. That price continued in effect till last week.

Recent weeks have brought increased buying interest in propane, butane and other of the liquefied petroleum gases. Trade sources mentioned, however, that sales of propane for home heating purposes were lagging due to the unseasonally warm weather. This would be cause for concern if the same condition exists around the first of the year, they added.

A spokesman for a major company in the liquefied petroleum gas business mentioned that the industry is presently concerned about freight rates which in many cases are almost prohibitive. The cost of shipping butane to some locales, for instance, was said to be more than the price of the material itself. Producers, he added, are investigating the possibility of water transportation and, of course, pipelines which are the topic of much discussion today.

Reportedly, a broadening market for propane is as a fuel in factory hauling equipment such as fork trucks. As a substitute for conventional gasoline, propane costs slightly more. However, in the long run, it was said, its use has proved cheaper due to the fact that it leaves no carbon residue, keeping maintenance and repairs at a minimum.

Aromatics business, reliable sources remarked, has shown no marked improvement of late. It appears, they said, that producers are reluctant to chop prices due to increasing production costs.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 23, 1956
106.74	106.74	106.74	105.71

For Current Prices see page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—Though demand from phenol and styrene monomer outlets has been relatively well sustained this fall, a source remarked, it has not been sufficient to offset the growing softness in the market. And despite long supplies brought about by overproduction, he continued, producers are hesitant to ease prices due to high production costs. Another trade member said that little would be gained by hacking prices. A price cut would fail to move much additional benzene, he figured, and only slim profit margins. Last week, quotes were unchanged.

With gasoline stocks high and prices dropping here and there, refiners are shrinking from running much benzene into gasoline. Naturally, this also has had a tell-tale effect on the market.

Toluene—Recently, there has been an absence of rumors regarding possible price reductions. One source attributed this to the fact that inventories were not substantially reduced by last summer's price break. Further cuts, he remarked, would only pare a few more cents off profits.

Toluene was moving principally to aviation fuel outlets. Demand from other sources was moderate and overall buying interest was insufficient to keep pace with steady-stream production.

Xylene—No great improvement is expected in the sales picture for the remainder of the year, a trade member mentioned. Currently, the market is moderately active, he said, and limited demand should characterize the next few weeks. Producers said that supplies were high and production was way out in front of buying interest. But continued though not great inquiry has prevented any increased softening of the market which was expected by now.

Prices were unchanged last week. And in this regard, no immediate developments were anticipated.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended November 9 totaled 284,295,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 283,111,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,184,000 barrels comprising an increase of 2,136,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 952,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

Effective November 20, a major producer announced a new price schedule for propane. The temporary voluntary allowance was withdrawn at all shipping points other than Baton Rouge, Group 3, and New York. The posted price New York harbor is now 10.05c. per gallon, sellers' cars, while in owners' cars the material sells at 9.8c. per gallon. Last official change on propane occurred September 18 when the net price, tankcars, went to 9.3c. per gallon, due to the removal of ½c. per gallon temporary voluntary allowance. Latest price move chopped another ½c. per gallon from the allowance.

Moderate demand has materialized for most of the light pressed gases, sources in the trade said. Of course, unseasonally warm weather has damaged somewhat sales of propane for home heating purposes. Producers and dealers, however, expected that by January buying interest from that outlet would have improved considerably, barring very mild weather until then.

Production of liquefied petroleum gas, October 16-31, climbed to 292,199,000 gallons from the 267,440,000 gallon output reported by the API for the previous two week period.

Liquefied refinery gas production for the latter half of October amounted to 107,018,000 gallons, an increase of about 13 million gallons compared with the production figure for the first fifteen days of the month.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended November 8, 1957, indicate an increase in crude-oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the API, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,796,000 barrels, an increase of 84,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,540,000 barrels were 40,000 barrels below the preceding week, and 424,000 barrels below the week ended November 9, 1956. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 988,000 barrels daily, compared with 905,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending November 8, crude oil production averaged 6,755,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,658,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 968,000 barrels daily.

Kerosene—For the week ended November 8, kerosene production totaled 1,934,000 barrels, compared with the 1,902,000 barrels reported by the American Petroleum Institute for the preceding week. The same week last year, output was approximately 700,000 barrels greater.

Reportedly, kerosene will be in greater demand as new jet and turboprop planes replace more conventional type aircraft on passenger lines. The latest jet airliner to roll off the assembly line is said to require 700 gallons per hour idling on the ground and approximately 1,800 gallons per hour in flight.

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Coal Chemicals

A number of trade reports last week centered on long range prospects rather than the immediate situation which remains uninspiring. Trading in chemicals was listless and lacked the snap which might have been expected as new model automobiles begin to make their appearance. Trade sources had apparently given up hope of a sustained upturn for the balance of this year. Cokeoven operators were sitting tight as BTX supplies continued to be freely available. Imports of benzene continued to drop as domestic sources, both cokeoven and petroleum, have made benzene freely available to consumers here. The slow aspect of phenol and styrene monomer markets has contributed to a buildup in this market.

Phenol and other tar acids were unchanged. Some reports indicated that a slump in phenolic molding materials this year has kept the phenolic resins group as a whole from making any substantial sales gain. It was felt in some quarters that the ¼ cent per pound advance of USP phenol had thrown some additional business to natural phenol makers. Earlier reports were uncertain of this development and there was still some doubt as to the extent of such movement.

Creosote continues to account for roughly 90 percent of wood preservative sales, it was said. It was pointed out that the quality of creosote has improved to the point where railroad ties treated with it may last as long as 35-40 years. Pilings and utility poles account for a considerable share of market volume. Cresols and cresylic acid were in routine demand with stocks readily available for prompt shipment on the entire list. Pressure was off producers in the p-cresol market as additional capacity this year and projected expansions for next year has assured consumers of adequate supplies.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended November 24 would amount to 76.8 percent of theoretcial capacity equivalent to 1,965,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 1,990,000 net tons in the week previous, 2,052,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 2,463,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

The production of ingots and steel for castings during the first ten months of this year set a record at 96,899,075 net tons, the Institute said. The January through October output during 1957 was more than three million tons greater than that of the same period in 1956 and compares with the former ten month record of 96,285,168 net tons set during 1955.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 23, 1956
118.19	118.19	118.19	115.56

For Current Prices see page **9**

Basic Products

Benzene—Reports from cokeoven operators were substantially unchanged from previous weeks. Price was steady at 36c. per gallon. Imports continued to drop as domestic sources, both cokeoven and petroleum, have made benzene freely available to consumers here. Factors which have figured in the free supply situation for benzene as well as toluene and xylene remain in force. Much petroleum material was being retained in the gasoline stream. The slackening in the business pace in the past eight to ten months has slowed withdrawals of benzene for use in the production on phenol and styrene monomer. Steel production continues in the high seventies. All indications point to a leveling off in BTX movement for the balance of the quarter with a possible slight downturn as consumers work off inventories at the close of the year.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending November 23, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	764,917
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	32,370,683
Benzene	gals.	2,911,621
Coaltar	gals.	14,311,360
Creosote	gals.	554,182
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,096,682
Pyridine (2°C)	lbs.	11,103
Toluene	gals.	641,543
Xylene	gals.	185,060

Creosote—Reports indicate that 90 percent of all wood given preservative treatment use cresote or its solutions. It was pointed out that creosote has been used as a wood preservative for more than one hundred years and its use in the treatment of railroad crossties was said to have increased the life of a tie from five to six times its normal span. Creosoted pilings in bridges have served for 35-45 years. Creosote has protected wood piling in marine borer-infested water for 30 years and more. Utility companies have found good use for creosote in treating both telephone poles and electric power poles which may support conductors carrying over 200,000 volts.

Sources pointed out that creosote has continued to be the wood preservative most widely in use as a result of its chemical stability, safety in handling, deep penetration of surfaces, and the fact that it does not bloom to the surface in wood thus causing loss of preservative power due to evaporation.

Cresols—Prices were unchanged from reports of two weeks ago. Last change in these markets occurred in October of this year when drum differentials were increased. Carlots in drums were increased ¼c. per pound at that time while less than carlot quantities were hiked ¾c. per pound. Tanklots remained unchanged. Since bulk of buying in this market is in tankcar quantities, producers have reported no changes in the buying patterns of consumers over the past several months. It was felt in some quarters that cresols and cresylic acid were moving in moderately good volume. A notable exception appeared to be tricresyl phosphate grades of cresylic acids.

Cresylic Acid—Reports from the trade last week indicated material was continuing to move in routine volume. There was felt to have been some surge buying in this market prior to the October 1 price revisions. However nothing substantial has developed thus far. Some sources felt that volume compared favorably with last year and had shown improvement this month over last. Others were more pessimistie and looked for a downturn in the closing months of the year. Stocks were readily available and prices unchanged from those levels established in the trade October 1 of this year.

Naphthalene — Trade sources reports were substantially unchanged from those of the past several weeks. Along with some of the other volume aromatic chemicals, naphthalene has become increasingly free in recent months. The buildup was perhaps more noticeable in this market than in some of the others, however. Naphthalene imports have held at roughly the same levels as last year while domestic production of crude in the first eight months of 1957 is 18.6 million pounds ahead of the comparable period last year. Output of refined for the same period was approximately 5.7 million pounds less this year than last. With sales of phthalic anhydride dragging along in a routine manner despite the turning out of new model cars this month, prospects in the naphthalene market for the balance of the year were not bright.

Phenol—Trading was routine last week Some sources mentioned that the slump in phenolic molding materials has held down sales of phenolic and other tar acid resins. Surge buying has developed from time to time throughout the year but no sustained drive has been in evidence thus far. Earlier reports that the ¼c. per pound price increase on USP phenol October 1 had had no effect on natural phenol sales was doubted in

Coal Chemicals

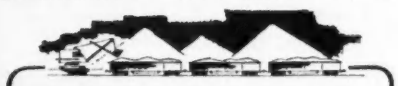
some quarters. Some sources felt that the differentials may have helped swing some additional business to natural phenol producers. Prices were steady and unchanged from levels reported in previous reports. Capacity was fully adequate for short and long term needs. The export market remains off as a result of increased ovreseas capacity and more attractive price levels in the world market.

Solvent Naphtha—Bureau of Mines figures indicate that production of crude heavy solvent in September amounted to 453,671 gallons as against 569,652 in the previous month and 533,700 gallons in the comparable month last year. Production for the January-through-September period this year was 4,546,782 gallons as compared to 4,068,400 gallons in the comparable period last year.

Sales of crude heavy solvent in September amounted to 441,559 gallons as against 646,408 in the previous month and 504,400 gallons in the comparable month last year. Sales in the nine months period this year was 4,477,031 gallons as compared to 3,957,200 gallons in the comparable period last year.

Stocks of crude heavy solvent in September amounted to 319,183 gallons as against 316,204 in the previous month and 338,436 gallons in the comparable month one year ago.

Toluene—Price was unchanged at 29½c. per gallon at major shipping points across the country. Cokeoven sources were sitting tight as demand for light oils continued to level off. It was again pointed out that toluene demand has held up fairly well this year. However, it remains unsatisfactory in that, inventories were burdensome and exports continued at better than twice what they were last year. Substantial quantities of petroleum toluene were being retained in high octane fuels, an unsatisfactory outlet when compared to the possible use in solvents.



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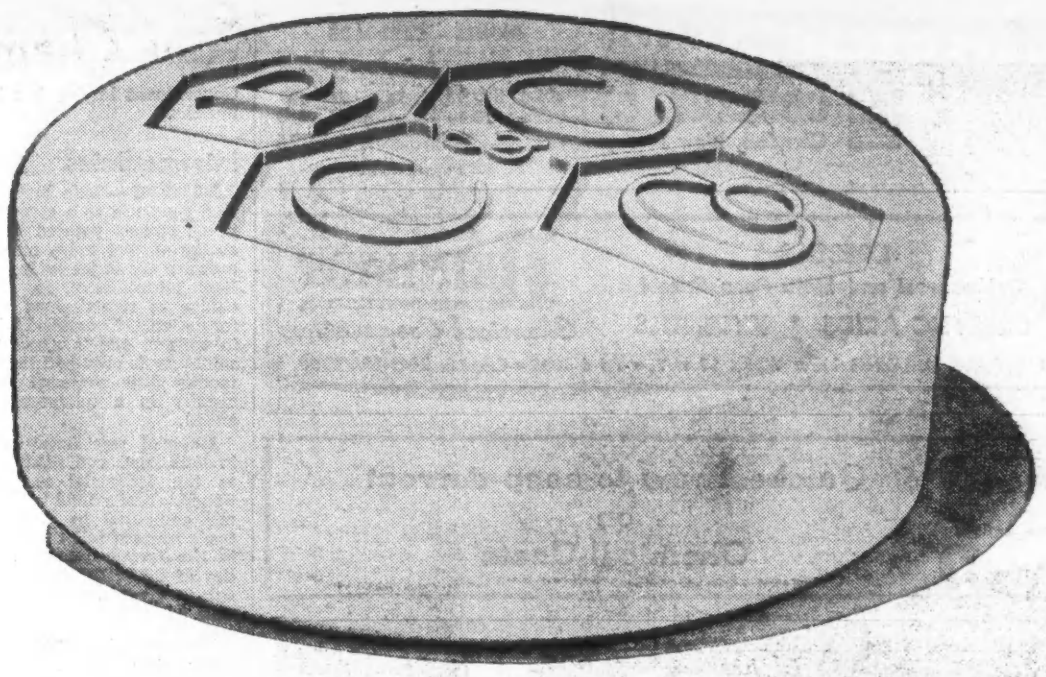

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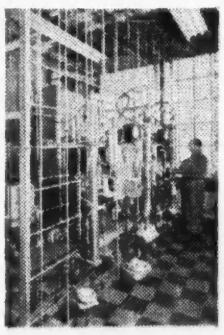

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Coal Chemicals

Government buying has lagged for many months.

Intermediates

2,6,DBPC — This material continues to find good use as a gum inhibitor in gasoline. It was pointed out that materials on the market today meet military standards for use in jet fuels and aviation gasoline inhibitors. In transformer oils, sludge is retarded as well as peroxide formation. Decomposition and sludging in turbine oils is also prevented. Good solubility is obtained through the unusual facility this material has for rotating rapidly in a quiescent oil when it is added.

Material was freely available for use in both food and feed industries as well as the industrial use previously mentioned. While food and feed use is minimal compared to the industrial market, trade sources felt that potential was good in the former markets. Minute quantities of 2,6,DBPC have proven to be useful in maintaining vitamin stability as well as in preventing rancidity in foods.

Phthalic Anhydride — Reports from trade sources contacted last week indicated little change from that of previous weeks. The alkyd resins market continues lackadaisical in view of the fact that new car models have been coming out in recent weeks. It was felt that this should have stimulated the phthalic market somewhat. However, it now appeared that consumers would hold to the routine buying pace which has characterized the trade this year. Earlier expectation for a good upturn in business in the spring was disappointing and it was evident that volume this fall would not come fully up to expectations. However, trade sources pointed out that the picture was a familiar one in that it signified merely a leveling off in demand which has been evident on most materials this year. Some sources have felt that production difficulties at overseas points has led to the jump in export volume this year. Reports of the Census Bureau indicated that exports of phthalic anhydride in the January-through-August period was approximately 10 million pounds more this year than in the comparable period last year.

Pittsburgh Coke Awarded Smog Equipment Contract

The research and development department of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company has been awarded a Public Health Service contract to develop new type smog sampling equipment.

The project centers around design of an effective device for collecting samples of gaseous and vaporous air-borne contaminants, according to Dr. Ernest O. Ohsol, the Pittsburgh, Pa., company's research and development director.

Part of the nationwide Federal Community Air Pollution Program, the project purpose is to design a more efficient collector of smog pollutant samples for subsequent identification and analysis, and to develop sampling techniques.

Bakelite Names Technical, Planning Vice-Presidents

Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, has appointed L. K. Merrill technical vice-president and Dr. C. M. Blair vice-president for planning.

Mr. Merrill, who will have staff responsibility for patents and licenses in his new post, joined the Union Carbide organization in 1920. He has been Bakelite's vice-president in charge of product and process development since 1952.

Dr. Blair, with Union Carbide since 1934, has been Bakelite's product general manager for polyolefins for the past year.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Little of note occurred in this market last week. Supply continued more than adequate while demand remained at previous post seasonal levels. Some little buying on the part of mixers has been reported though this was for the most part in the category of contractual commitments. Most sources concur that the first of the year should find some impetus and movement in the market place.

Expectations for next year are considered more realistic than were those to be found when the market entered its last annual period. This realistic attitude appears to be a by-product of the sundry problems that have plagued the agricultural chemicals market for the past few years. Most producers and dealers agree that there are no fast and easy answers to the industry's problems. The halcyon days appear to be a thing of the past. Yet, in many respects, the industry continues healthy with a relatively stable demand picture. Despite the fact that this picture doesn't dovetail completely with that of production, the feeling is that the present leveling off trend was an inevitable one and the fact that the market hasn't taken a deep dive is a mark of its present stability.

A recent report from London on the world nitrogen situation estimated Russian production at about one million ton for 1956-57. Consumption was probably more, it said, owing to imports from East Germany.

Chilean nitrate output suffered due to strikes during the year, the report noted, and production up to June only amounted to 185,000 tons nitrogen. Increasing costs have forced shanks producers to close down and virtually all production is now coming from three mechanized plants.

The report pointed out that costs this year have increased and profits will probably be negligible. With the large expenditure on increasing plants, however, it is expected that profits will again be normal in a year's time.

Further relief is expected owing to considerable profits on potassium nitrate and other byproducts of Chilean sodium nitrate output during the next few years.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 23, 1956
112.24	112.24	110.73	107.22

For Current Prices see page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Anhydrous Ammonia—The traditional sales slump was much in evidence in this market. Trade sources attributed it partially to the season, and also to rather heavy buying before the October 1 price advances. At that time, producers added $4 to the then listed price. Now quoted at $86.50, anhydrous ammonia is slated to advance to $90.50 per ton on January 1.

Supplies are presently more than adequate to meet consumer needs, it was said, but stockpiled to meet early 1958 demand.

Ammonium Nitrate—Demand has been gradually tapering off but a comeback is expected in late December, a source in the trade mentioned. And while sales currently are dull, rather intense trading prior to October 1 price advances will even things up in the long run, he added.

Two weeks ago came news that a leading producer had announced that effective January 1, his material would be quoted at $70 per ton. Other producers said last week, however, that come the first of the year they would quote anhydrous ammonia at $72 per ton, as announced October 1.

Animal Proteins—Call for these materials for immediate shipment has been decreasing, sources said. Even more limited were purchases for future needs.

Prices on blood, hoofmeal and tankage which dropped 25c. per unit ton recently were said to be firm last week. No further cut in prices was forecast. Reportedly, these materials were becoming increasingly available due to a rise in meat production.

Lime — Quicklime production during August amounted to 9,701 tons as compared with the July figure of 8,256 and the August, 1956, figure of 7,837 short tons. The tally for the first eight months of the year showed a sales figure of 46,250 short tons, a figure that is about 20,000 short tons less than the 66,494 short tons sold during the first eight months of 1956.

Superphosphate—Domestic production of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers in September amounted to 188,128 short tons (100% A.P.A.), compared with August, 1957, output of 170,834 short tons, the Department of Commerce reported. Shipments of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers druing the month totaled 120,569 tons, or an increase of 2 percent from the volume shipped during the previous month. Stocks held by producing plants as of September 30, totaled 341,383 tons, or 6 percent more than those held on Aug. 31.

Pesticides

Little of real consequence was happening in this area of the market last week. Being the off-season, demand in most instances was necessarily little more than spotty, trade sources said. The sales curve should start a gradual ascent along about mid-January, a dealer here reported, but until that time he expected things to be quiet.

Currently, producers are maintaining large stocks of many pesticides. This has long been considered necessary if materials are to be readily available for shipment when demand gets hot.

DDT—This material was showing some strength, a trade member remarked, due to the anticipated GSA procurement order of from 25 to 30 million pounds of 75 percent wettable powder for delivery prior to April 1.

Pyrethrum — A recent Department of Agriculture study pointed out that this is one of the few natural materials that has retained a major place in the insecticide field, of late synthetics dominated. Its real value, the study concluded, is in pyrethrum-synergist combinations and the use of these combinations is expected to increase.

Pyrethrum despite its excellent pesticidal properties costs more than $50 per pound which fact limits its market considerably. However, it adds tremendous boosting power to the synergists usually formulated with it.

With the boost in insecticidal activity which it affords, there is no increase in mammalian toxicity over that of pyrethrum alone. Also, it does not evoke the high degree of resistance in insects, commonly encountered with most synthetic insecticides. Both are important characteristics for a pesticide due to the current emphasis on safe control of insects affecting man and his food supply.

Superphosphate & Other Phosphatic Fertilizer Production

Following are data compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicating superphosphates and other phosphatic fertilizer produced and shipped in the United States, January-September for this year and 1956. Included are percentage changes. All material is 100 percent A.P.A. in short tons.

Grade	1957 Production	1957 Shipments	Percentage Change Production	Percentage Change Shipments
Normal and enriched	1,019,986	571,273	—7	— 3
Concentrated	608,508	636,614	+7	+18
Other phosphate fertilizers	163,508	167,676	+9	+15
Total	1,792,304	1,375,563	—1	+ 8

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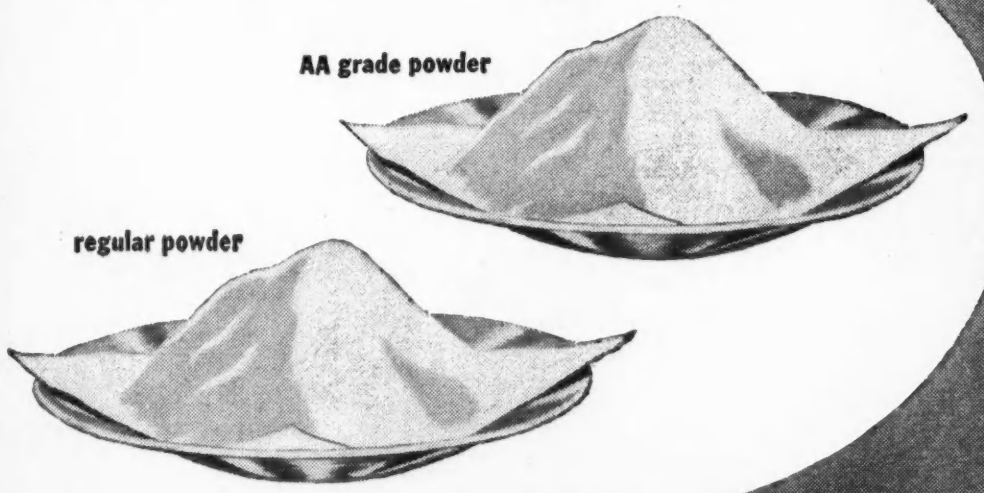

1

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Pyridoxine hydrochloride was reduced 5 cents per gram last week while pure, crystalline b-carotene declined 6 cents per gram. The reduction on pyridoxine marks the second price change this year, the last having been in February when an 8 cents per gram reduction was effected. All other forms of b-carotene were effected by the reduction in crystalline material and a more potent form of b-carotene in vegetable oil was offered for the first time by a major producer. The new product is 30 percent b-carotene in vegetable oil with a Vitamin A potency of 500,000 USP units per gram. Trade sources indicated that the product was being offered in liquid form as a supplement to a semi-liquid suspension of 24 percent b-carotene with Vitamin A potency equal to 400,000 USP units per gram. Vitamin A and b-carotene blends were also effected by the change in crystalline b-carotene.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

b-Carotene, crystalline, 6c. per gram.
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 5c. per gram.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 23, 1956
63.22	63.22	63.22	65.24

For Current Prices see page 9

Sources again pointed out that increasing vitamin sales coupled with large scale production have made possible general price reductions on all of the major vitamins this year.

Thiamin hydrochloride was reduced $20 per kilo while mononitrate declined $22 per kilo in May of this year. At the same time USP ribo was reduced $25 per kilo and phosphate-sodium ribo, $17.50. Crystalline B_{12} was down $30 per kilo in August and a month later ascorbic acid and sodium ascorbate were reduced $2 per kilo. With continued price reductions, it was felt that new markets would open up and old ones be further extended.

Aspirin makers were in somewhat better shape last week, but supplies were still tight and any new business was being back ordered. Capacity was ample and demand continued brisk for aspirin as well as some of the other medicinal salicylates.

Camphor—Trade sources noted a moderate seasonal upturn in demand from consumers in the pharmaceutical industry. The increase was felt to be largely a result of seasonal influences and not indicative of year round market conditions. Withdrawals for pharmaceutical use, which forms the bulk of the market, was said to compare favorably with last year. Use of camphor tablets for moth prevention was minimal, it was said. Last price change in this market occurred in late May of this year when synthetic ounce and half-ounce tablets were reduced 5c. to the currently held 85c. per pound level.

b-Carotene—All forms of b-carotene were reduced last week and a new liquid form, 30 percent b-carotene in vegetable oil, was made available by a major producer. The reduction amounts to $60 per kilo for pure crystalline b-carotene. As with other vitamins, large scale production brought about by the wholesale swing to b-carotene, by leading food processors, has made substantial reductions possible in this market. It was pointed out that in less than three years the price for pure crystalline material has been reduced from $500 to the current price of $290 per kilo. The fact that b-carotene provides both coloring and provitamin A was felt to have been a major factor contributing to its rapid expansion in the food field in recent years.

Crystalline b-carotene, 100 grams and over, 1.60-1.67 million USP vitamin A units per gram lists at $290 per kilo under the new schedules established last week.

Thirty percent b-carotene in vegetable oil, 500,000 USP Vitamin A units per gram, was priced at $39.46 per pound or $87 per kilo. A major producer indicated that as food companies have come more and more to standardize on the use of b-carotene for food coloring, demand has developed for a liquid product of relatively high potency. The product will be available in 1-pound, 3-pound and 33-pound containers.

The new liquid b-carotene in vegetable oil, was offered as a supplement to the already available 24 percent semi-solid suspension. The latter material, containing 400,000 USP vitamin A units per gram, was newly priced at $31.57 per pound or $69.60 per kilo.

Vitamin A and b-carotene blend, 10 million units or more, was listed on the basis of 18.4c. per million units for the b-carotene and 10.5c. per million units for the Vitamin A. In lots of less than 10 million units of Vitamin A and b-carotene combined, the price will be on a basis of 20.4c. per million units for the b-carotene and 13c. per million units for the Vitamin A.

Lower potency (minimum 100,000 units) straight b-carotene in vegetable oil, packaged in batch-size cans, listed at 18.9c. per million units on orders of 100 million units or more. In less than 100 million unit lots, the price is 20.9c. per million units.

Citric Acid — Demand has been well maintained and material continues to move to consumer channels for a variety of end uses. It was felt that there had been no major new market outlets developed this year, but at the same time, it was pointed out that the item has proven its versatility over the years by its entrance into an ever widening variety of industries. Producers reported they were carrying comfortable inventories.

Diphemanil Methylsulfate—FDA proposal has been made to remove prescription restrictions on this item. The proposal invites all interested parties to submit their views on the subject within 30 days after the November 16 publication date. Acceptance of the proposal would permit over-the-counter sales of diphemanil methylsulfate, subject to certain label directions for its use. The material was said to be for topical application for minor skin irritations such as ivy and oak poisoning and itching of the skin.

Methionine—Large scale production of feed grade material and subsequent savings have made possible the reduction of feed grade methionine from $3 to $2.65 in 1954 to the currently held $2.45 per pound. Added production was said to have been made possible as a result of intensified study of supplemental feeding of poultry. Such feeding has been most effective on what were termed "high-efficiency" diets. Underlying cause of increased effectiveness in feeds of this type was said to hinge on increased calorie content. As feed formulas increase in energy content, birds consume less, it was said.

Outlet for pharmaceutical grade was small comparatively speaking, but trade sources pointed out that as one of the eight essential amino acids, methionine would continue to play an important part in pharmaceutical products.

Monosodium Glutamate—Demand continued brisk for MSG for use in processed foods including canned and frozen soups and vegetables as well as meats and precooked frozen meals. It was pointed out that the sodium salt of glutamic acid has proven itself to be the one vitally important amino acid among the twenty or so present in seaweed sauce which contributes materially to the enhancement of food flavor. With no odor and little taste, MSG in small amounts was said to dramatically increase palatability of soups, fish, poultry and stews by enriching their natural flavor. In a few instances, MSG was said to suppress flavor, notably the earthiness in potatoes and the fishy taste sometimes found in canned lima beans.

A report of recent date points out that chemical synthesis of MSG from sugar beets is far from simple in that the synthesis produces a mixture of 50-50 dextro and levo forms. Since the latter is the only form having value as a seasoning agent, the separation of dextro is complex. It was said that MSG may protect stored foods by acting as an antioxidant since amino acids are known to have chelating activity for copper and iron. With production of MSG having moved from 3 million pounds in 1943 to over 17 million pounds in 1956, it was felt that further research by food technologists would open new markets for the material.

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride—Vitamin B_6 was reduced from $295 to $245 per kilo last week. The reduction amounts to 5c. per gram and applies on 100 gram lots or

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more. Price for 5-99 gram quantities is 28c per gram. The last change in this market occurred in late February of this year when pyridoxine was reduced 8c. per gram.

Trade sources felt that a number of factors had figured in the reduction. Clinical evidence of recent years has continued to point up the increasingly important part which pyridoxine can play in vitamin therapy. As a result pharmaceutical manufacturers have offered new products which enabled researches to investigate further the use of this vitamin in new fields of application. It was also pointed out that pyridoxine content levels have been raised in many older vitamin products. With large scale production substantial savings have been effected which have been passed on to the consumer.

Riboflavin—USP material remained at $40 per kilo last week. However, a supplier to the feed industry indicated that a quantity breakdown was to be effected on feed-grade ribo. Previous price was 4c. per gram on any quantity. Price range now is 4c.-4½c. per gram with the outside figure applying on smaller quantities.

Tartrates—Domestic price levels were firm and unchanged from listings which have been in effect for over a year. Import material in the tartaric acid market continues to account for a substantial amount of sales in this country. Acid imports for May through August of this year amounted to 758,035 pounds, according to figures of the Census Bureau.

Volume remains steady. As compared to last year, sales were said to be off slightly but not significantly. Trade sources contacted could see no price developments in the offing in these markets.

Botanicals

Trading in crude drug markets was dull and without feature last week. The current upswing in medicinal chemicals moving to pharmaceutical outlets has not been reflected to any great extent in crude drug markets. Harvests of domestic botanicals this year has been very good overall although prices have continued to edge upward and profits have been shaved closer as a result of increases in operating and handling costs to dealers.

Continued detentions of papain by FDA has led to severe shortage of quality material here. Prices have been forced abnormally high and offerings at primary centers have dried up as a result of inspection trouble here. Buyers are largely inactive since prices remain high and supplies of quality material are very tight. Substantially the same situation existed in the ipecac market. Root was extremely scarce and prices were high. Trade sources felt that there would be little change in the supply situation until sometime after the first of the year. Prices for lavender flowers were unchanged from last report. Stocks remained adequate for trade needs.

Agar—Demand remains steady at a low volume. Price was unchanged. A recent report indicates that the agar-diffusion precipitation test which has been used to study viral antigens can also be used to determine the presence or absence or antibiotic antibodies. Use of the test would indicate those patients to whom a given antibiotic could be administered, it was said.

Ipecac Root—Prices were quotably unchanged from last report. Buyers were largely inactive as a result of high prices and the virtual dearth of supplies in this market. Trade sources felt that some alleviation of the situation might be possible after the first of the year and the arrival of new crop material. However, the current situation left much to be desired, dealers here said.

Lavender Flowers — Dealers reported unchanged prices on this item last week. Medium flowers ranged from 75c.-78c. per pound while ordinary flowers were 25c.-40c. and select was quoted at $1.10 per pound. Stocks were adequate, demand routine.

21-Acetoxy Pregnenolone

—Continued from page 3

The higher duties will start to apply on imports occurring 90 days after publication of the bureau's decision in the weekly "Treasury Decisions" of the Treasury Department. The ruling of the Customs bureau said:

"After consideration of representation the bureau holds that an inedible product possessing therapeutic or medicinal properties cannot be classified as a natural and uncompounded inedible drug advanced in value or condition under the provisions of paragraph 34, tariff act of 1930, as modified, if, in its condition as imported, its therapeutic or medicinal properties are not those present in the substance, in its condition as found in nature, from which the product has been derived, but are the results of subsequent processing or chemical change of such substance.

"To the extent that this decision will result in the assessment of duty at a rate higher than that which has heretofore been assessed under an established and uniform practice, it shall be applied to articles other than those identical with the merchandise the subject of C.A.D. 614 only when such non-identical articles are entered, or withdrawn from warehouses, for consumption after ninety days after the date of publication in the weekly 'Treasury Decisions' of an abstract of the bureau letter to the Collector of Customs at New York setting forth this decision."

Naval Stores Picture

—Continued from page 4

tendency to shift responsibility for them to CCC, the report stated.

The lower rosin consumption expected this year reflects in part the temporary interruption in the upward trend of paper and board production and in the output of S-type synthetic rubber. Production of kraft paper and S-type rubber is down 8 and 4 percent, respectively, January through July, 1957, as compared with the same period in 1956.

Paper Size Demand Bigger

Paper size, the largest single rosin outlet for thirty years, currently accounts for more than one-third of the domestic disappearance of rosin. In the future, it is likely to claim an even greater share of the rosin market. The shift from the direct marketing of rosin as such to the marketing of modified or specialty rosins is expected to continue.

The principal industrial uses for turpentine and the comments of the experts on these markets follows:

- Synthetic pine oil. This market shows promise of continued growth as production of natural pine oil, tied to solvent extracted naval stores, declines.
- Insecticides (chlorinated hydrocarbons). This highly important industrial outlet for turpentine currently may be threatened by the reported development of insect resistance in some areas.
- Beta pinene. The production and utilization of beta pinene in synthetic resins is limited only by the output of crude sulfate turpentine. The future of this market seems assured indefinitely.
- Synthetic camphor. This is a declining market.
- Oil additives. Much of this market was lost to competing products following World War II when turpentine prices rose to $1.50 per gallon. Several products now in the development stage are expected to offset the faltering oil additive and synthetic camphor markets.

Exports Seen Lower

Although exports of rosin, April through July, 1957, were substantially higher than a year ago, the report said that the total for the crop year ending March 31, 1958, is likely to be lower. Turpentine exports also are expected to be less than last year. The experts said that the reductions in exports will be due to increased production of the non-Communist bloc countries.

Chemical Industry

—Continued from page 7

pharmaceuticals, $735,000 covering convertibility; Squibb, pharmaceuticals, $981,750 covering convertibility.

Chemical, Plastic Projects

Following are chemical, paint and plastic projects covered by ICA guarantees:

France—Armstrong Paint & Varnish Works, paints and varnish, $12,000 of convertibility; Concrete Chemicals Company, concrete admixes, $90,000 of convertibility; Walter P. Hobenstein, polystyrene, $56,000 of convertibility; Koppers Company, styrene monomer, $465,000 of convertibility; Harshaw Chemicals Company, ceramic colors, $200,000 of convertibility and $100,000 of expropriation; Rohm & Haas Company, agricultural fungicides, $441,100 of convertibility.

Germany—E. F. Houghton & Co. chemicals and lubricants, $93,150 of convertibility; National Aluminate Corporation, water treating chemicals, $1,298,000 of convertibility and $50,000 of expropriation.

Italy—E. F. Houghton, chemicals and lubricants, $17,000 of convertibility; National Aluminate, boiler compounds, $1,331,000 of convertibility and $271,000 of expropriation.

Japan—Dow Chemical International, Ltd., plastics, $1,372,000 of convertibility and $1,372,000 of expropriation.

Netherlands—Dow Chemical Company, chemicals, $2,640,000 of convertibility and $1,320,000 of expropriation; Louis E. Stahl, chemical finishes, $50,000 of expropriation.

United Kingdom — Chicago Molded Products Corporation, plastics, $70,000 of convertibility.

Rubber Projects

Following are the projects for rubber and related products which are covered by ICA guarantees:

Germany—Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, tires and tubes, $1,841,700 of convertibility and $1,052,400 of expropriation.

Philippines—B. F. Goodrich Company, tires and tubes, two investments, one covered by a convertibility guarantee of $2,292,000 and an expropriation guarantee of $1,992,000, and the second covered by a convertibility policy of $1,200,000.

Turkey—Goodyear International Corporation retreading tires and rubber products, $40,000 of convertibility.

The investment guarantee program was started in 1948 under the Marshall Plan as one of several means used by the US government to build up the economies of Europe after the war.

The underlying theory is that the construction of new plants and businesses with private American investments will provide far greater benefits to Europe in the long run than will any grant or loan program.

The success of the program eventually brought its extension to other areas of the world and now thirty-six countries are included, covering the Far East, Middle East and the Americas.

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ANILINE DYES—11 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
29 dms, Sandoz Inc, Bremerhaven
2 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
92 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
24 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
4 dms, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Antwerp
5 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
2 cks, Francolor Inc, Havre
ANISE SEED—101 bgs, Seville
ANNATTO SEED—70 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Callao
387 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Callao
ANTIMONY, ARSENICAL—8 dms, Associated Metals & Minerals Corp, Hamburg
ANTIMONY OXIDE—25 dms, Browning Chemical Corp, Hamburg
281 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
520 bgs, Hamburg
ANTIMONY REGULUS—50 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
50 cs, Antwerp
ANTIPYRENE—20 dms, Bremen
APRICOT KERNELS—85 bgs, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Port Adelaide
ARABIC GUM—254 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Port Sudan
750 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan
50 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Port Sudan
650 bgs, Beechnut Life Savers, Port Sudan
250 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Port Sudan
250 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Port Sudan
102 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Port Sudan
150 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Port Sudan
256 bgs, P A Dunkel, Port Sudan
750 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
256 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Port Sudan
ARSENIC, METALLIC—69 dms, Danwill Co, Ronnskar
BALL CLAY—1,200 bgs, Avonmouth
BARIUM CARBONATE—2,000 bgs, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Rotterdam
BARIUM CHLORIDE—200 bgs, I M Sobin Co, Antwerp
BARIUM SULFATE—100 dms, Picker x-Ray Corp, London
BEEF EXTRACT—37 cs, John Thallon & Co, Brisbane
80 cs, Montevideo
BEESWAX—19 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
35 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
160 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Valparaiso
55 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, San Antonio
128 blks, J H Schroder, Assab
51 blks, Assab
30 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
50 bgs, Tampico
BENZOIN GUM—18 cs, Meer Corp, Singapore
16 cs, Meer Corp, Bangkok
BERGAMOT OIL—20 hf cs, Noville Essential Oil Co, Messina
20 hf cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Messina
30 hf cs, Messina
BONEMEAL—55 dms, D F Young, Antwerp
BRONZE POWDER—5 cs, Leo Uhlfelder, Bremen
41 dms, J E Bernard, Bremen
BURNT UMBER—200 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Larnaca
CALCIUM CARBONATE, PRECIPITATED — 500 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Avonmouth
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE—200 dms, McArthur Chemical Co, Yokohama
CALCIUM LACTATE, ANHYDROUS—16 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR OIL—20 dms, Ungerer & Co, Hong Kong
20 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Hong Kong
CAMPHOR POWDER—50 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Keelung
10 dms, Henley & Co, Bremen
CANDELILLA WAX—188 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tampico
188 bgs, Colonial Trust Co, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Rotterdam
2 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Rotterdam
1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—150 bgs, H J Spitz, Rotterdam
50 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON BLACK—800 bgs, Antwerp
CARBON POWDER—7 dms, Morganite Inc, Southampton
CARDAMOM SEED—166 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—180 bgs, River Plate Corp, Tutoia
689 bgs, F J Henjes, Tutoia
180 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Tutoia
134 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Natal
1,217 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Fortaleza
144 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Salvador
446 bgs, D Levin, Salvador
560 bgs, Chemical Bank, Melbourne
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Chemical Bank, Buenos Aires
800 bgs, Melbourne
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—128 dms, Durez Plastics, Cochin
CASSIA—181 bls, Knickerbocker Mills, Rotterdam
175 bls, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
176 bls, Vande Vries Corp, Rotterdam
234 bls, Greene Trading Co, Rotterdam
1,397 bls, Rotterdam
583 bls, Saigon
CASTOR BEANS—9,514 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
4,176 bgs, D Levin, Salvador
442 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Cutuco
CASTOR OIL—462 tons, Fehr Bros, Bombay
262 tons, Spencer Kellogg, Bombay
200 tons, G Degen & Co, Recife
200 tons, Santos
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—3,013 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHINA CLAY—1,131 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth
CHLOROPHYLL—3 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Southampton
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Max Van Pels, Colombo
50 bls, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo
CITRIC ACID—12 dms, D C Andrews, Avonmouth
CITRONELLA OIL—20 dms, Consumers Import Co, Hong Kong
25 dms, United Global Corp, Hong Kong
30 dms, P H Petry, Hong Kong
20 dms, Olson Importing Co, Hong Kong
10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hong Kong
25 dms, L A Champon & Co, Hong Kong
10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hong Kong
25 dms, Melanol Corp, Hong Kong
75 dms, Hong Kong
CLAY—600 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bremen
COALTAR DYES—85 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
21 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
45 cks, Naftone Inc, Hamburg
COCONUT OIL—600 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
COPAL GUM—417 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Matadi
83 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Matadi
COPPER DUST—3 cs, Kassel Export Co, Bremen
CORNMINT OIL—10 dms, Union Inland Freight, Hong Kong
CRESYLIC ACID—28 tons, H A Gogarty, London
265 dms, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
60 dms, M W Hardy & Co, London
CUBE POWDER—91 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, London
CUMIN SEED—500 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Khorramshahr
273 bgs, M J Golombeck, Khorramshahr
CUTTLEFISH BONE—200 cs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Kobe
DAMMAR GUM—72 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Singapore
161 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
10 bgs, O G Innes Corp, London
DEXTRIN—1,200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
550 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
550 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
550 bgs, Rotterdam
DILL SEED—400 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
EARTH COLORS—1 dm, M Grumbacher, Bremen
1,590 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
160 dms, Baker Irons & Dockstader, Bremen
490 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
800 bgs, Leghorn
14 bbls, Leghorn
EUCALYPTUS OIL—12 dms, Seville
FENNEL SEED—93 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Bombay
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Kanematu N Y Inc, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—2,140 bgs, Marine & Animal By-Products Co, Callao
512 bgs, Cristobal
FORMIC ACID—60 dms, I M Sobin Co, Bremen
FULLERS EARTH—400 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, London
GALLIC ACID—8 kgs, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Glasgow
GAMMA ACID—44 bgs, L & R Organic Products, Rotterdam
23 bgs, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
GARLIC OIL—1 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Valparaiso
GELATIN—200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
50 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
50 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
100 bgs, Arles Co, Havre
100 bgs, D H Burdett, Avonmouth
100 bgs, D H Burdett, London
100 bgs, B Young & Co, London
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Hamburg
300 bgs, King Shipping Co, Hamburg
50 bbls, Antwerp
GLUE, PEARL—100 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Antwerp
GRAPHITE—600 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Bremen
1,000 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hong Kong
285 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
GUAR GUM—865 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Piraeus
HAARLEM OIL—25 cs, Rotterdam
HOSTALEN—985 bgs, Hercules Powder Co, Bremen
ICHTHAMMOL—10 dms, Hamburg
IRON OXIDE—45 bgs, Reichard Coulston, London
360 bgs, F L Kraemer, London
IRON POWDER—134 pails, A Johnson & Co, Gothenburg
J ACID—43 bgs, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
JABORANDI LEAVES—52 bls, International Expediters, Tutoia
JAPAN WAX—30 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Kobe
KARAYA GUM—67 bgs, Nehls & O'Connell, Bombay
553 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
KELPMEAL—2,000 bgs, Scandinavian Products Co, Copenhagen
LACTOSE—200 bgs, Empire Trust Co, Rotterdam
50 dms, Empire Trust Co, Rotterdam
LAUREL LEAVES—124 bls, M J Golombeck, Piraeus
606 bls, Near East Co, Izmir
LEMON OIL—8 dms, National City Bank, Vera Cruz
6 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
5 hf cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Messina
1 hf cs, Messina
7 dms, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co., Cochin
22 dms, A Verley & Co, Cochin
LICORICE EXTRACT—202 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Izmir
LIME OIL—1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Port Au Prince
LIVERMEAL—1,922 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Rotterdam
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—300 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
MACE—16 cs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
16 cs, Norwalk Mills, Singapore
28 cs, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—60 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Genoa
MANDARIN OIL—12 hf cs, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
MANGANESE—560 bgs, National Carbon Co, London
MANNA—11 cs, D G Mamlek, Palermo
MENTHOL—10 cs, J Manheimer, Yokohama
25 cs, I R Boody & Co, Kobe
10 cs, Empire Trust Co, Kobe
20 cs, J Manheimer, Kobe
MERCURY—70 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
124 flks, L H Keller Co, Tampico
METHYLBENZOSELENAZOLE—2 cs, Eastman Kodak Co, Havre
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONTAN WAX—44 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—1,901 bgs, London
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—5 cks, J E Bernard, Glasgow
MYRRH GUM—48 bgs—S B Penick & Co, Aden
NAPHTHALENE—2,150 bgs, Kolon Trading Co, Gdynia
7,806 bgs, W J Byrnes, Gdynia
958 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Hamburg
NICKEL FORMATE—600 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Bremen
NUTMEG—14 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Rotterdam
28 bgs, R J Spitz, Singapore
165 bgs, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—52 dms, National City Bank, Seville
104 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Seville
130 dms, Hanover Bank, Seville
39 dms, Bank of Greece & Athens, Patras
55 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Piraeus
30 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Palermo
OURICURY WAX—70 bgs, River Plate Corp, Salvador
PALM OIL—342 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Matadi
435 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Boma
75 dms, Antwerp
PALMKERNEL OIL—349 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—90 hf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PECTIN—105 kgs, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
PENTAMETHYLENE TETRAZOLE—2 dms, Nysco International Corp, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
1,400 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Belem-Para
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Belem-Para
1,000 bgs, National City Bank, Belem-Para
500 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Belem-Para
254 bgs, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Tandjong Priok
400 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
PEPPER, RED—50 bgs, F E Lingeman, Yokohama
PEPPER, WHITE—70 bgs, George Uhe Co, Singapore
PERCHLOROETHYLENE — 156 dms, Chemical Bank, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—107,482 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Maracaibo
145,000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
30 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Gdynia
250 bgs, Hoger Corp, Gdynia
250 bgs, Joel Bieler, Gdynia
400 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Gdynia
500 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Gdynia
500 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
300 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Copenhagen
900 bgs, Louis Furth, Copenhagen
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
150 bls, Kane Import Corp, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Copenhagen
300 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM METABISULFITE—100 dms, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—100 dms, C Hardy, Havre
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—30 dms, Matadi
PYRIDINE—8 dms, James E Fox, London
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—654 bgs, Buenos Aires
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAUWOLFIA ROOT—1,715 bgs, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Matadi
3 bgs, Fine Chemicals of Canada, Matadi
RICE STARCH—300 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Trieste
RUTILE SAND—1,200 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane
5,338 bgs, National Distillers & Chemical Corp, Sydney
RUTIN—34 bbls, Parke Davis & Co, Sydney
19 dms, S B Penick & Co, Sydney
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, Trieste
SAGO FLOUR—800 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Singapore
SALICYLIC ACID—10 dms, Hamburg
10 dms, Rotterdam
SALVADOR BALSAM—2 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Puerto Barrios
3 dms, Meer Corp, Puerto Barrios
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—8 bbls, Tampico
SEAWEED EXTRACT—40 cks, National City Bank, Copenhagen
SEEDLAC—500 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Bangkok
500 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
SELENIUM POWDER—13 cs, Montanore Inc, Kobe
SENNA LEAVES—144 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
SESAME OIL—55 dms, Copenhagen
SESAME SEED—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Beirut
SESAME SEED, HULLED—500 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
624 bgs, Louis Furth, San Juandel Sur
200 bgs, Beirut
SHARK OIL—33 dms, E F Drew & Co, Havana
SHELLAC—27 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
40 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
54 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
SODIUM CHLORITE—50 dms, Mohegan International Corp, Hamburg
SODIUM CYANIDE—120 dms, C Hardy, Havre
SODIUM GLUTAMATE, MONO—625 dms, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—1,200 bgs, Abbey Fluoride Sales Corp, Hamburg
SODIUM TETRAPHENYLBORON—2 dms, J T Baker Chemical Co, Hamburg
SPERM OIL—469 tons, W G Smith, Sandefjord
STARCH—405 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
SUMAC—204 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Palermo
TALLOW—123 cs, Hasmann & Bart, Copenhagen
TANNING EXTRACT—8 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
TARTARIC ACID—100 kgs, H A Gogarty, Palermo
84 kgs, Byco Ltd, Palermo
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—4 dms, Takamine Overseas Inc, Yokohama
THIAMINE MONONITRATE—10 dms, Takamine Overseas Inc, Yokohama
THIOUREA—160 bgs, Bzura Inc, Kobe
TONKA BEANS—20 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Belem-Para
20 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, Belem-Para
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—129 dms, Calabrian Co, Rotterdam
TUNGSTEN POWDER—24 dms, London
UREA—2,500 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
VALONIA CUPS—723 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
1,440 bgs, M E Bensignor, Izmir
WHITING—1,000 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
460 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—5,000 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane
2,400 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane

Los Angeles

ANNATTO SEED—25 bgs, Callao
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Amsterdam
600 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
225 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
110 bgs, Fiismoco American Co, Rotterdam
CASEIN—133 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Rotterdam
COPAL GUM—59 bgs, Singapore
COPRA CAKE—6,720 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
3,360 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Iloilo
2,240 bgs, Cargill Inc, Manila
2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
4,480 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
EARTH COLORS— 900 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
LITHOPONE—448 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—1,753 tons, National Molasses Co, Manzanillo
OLIVE OIL—51 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, J Schumacher, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—60 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
PEPPERMINT LEAVES—50 cs, Hathaway Allied Products, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—307,612 bbls, The Texas Co, Sungai Pakning
15,420 tons, The Texas Co, Brighton
36,967 tons, Wilshire Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
167,355 bbls, The Texas Co, Singapore
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Hisnoco American Co, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC—420 bgs, Calcutta
SHELLAC—50 cs, Calcutta

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—600 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
CRESYLIC ACID—99 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Manchester
EARTH COLORS—452 bgs, C K Williams Co, Laranca
EUCALYPTUS OIL—23 dms, Melbourne
FUEL OIL—99,324 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Curacao
99,761 bbls, American Oil Co, Cuaacao
GLYCERINE—270 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
GRAPHITE—1,000 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
GYPSUM—11,538 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
9,859 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
LICORICE ROOT—28,189 bls, McAndrews & Forbes, Basrah
MAGNESIUM OXIDE—1,060 bgs, Keer Maurer, Liverpool
40 bgs, Armco Steel Co, Liverpool
NAPHTHALENE—314 bgs, Barrett Division, Hull
511 bgs, Antwerp
1,250 bgs, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Phila National Bank, Seville
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—113,578 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
124,650 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
114,036 bbls, The Texas Co, Amuay Bay
121,699 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
245,236 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
100,730 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Caripito
587,139 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
216,846 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
110,752 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
210,465 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—110 dms, C Hardy, Havre
RUTILE SAND—1,738 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Sydney
4,161 bgs, Union Carbide Corp, Brisbane
TONKA BEANS—20 cs, Belem-Para
UREA—300 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
ZIRCON SAND—2,000 bgs, Overseas Metal Corp, Brisbane

San Francisco

ASBESTOS FIBER—5,666 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Fremantle
BEEF EXTRACT—15 cs, Armour & Co, Buenos Aires
BONEMEAL—200 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—150 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
150 bgs, Buenos Aires
CELERY SEED—176 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
COPPER OXIDE, BLACK—559 dms, Metimpex Co, Bremen
COPRA—500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
1,430 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Legaspi
FORMIC ACID—109 dms, I M Sobin Co, Antwerp
FUEL OIL—94,000 bbls, Time Oil Co, Aruba
PEPPER, BLACK—320 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
PEPPER, RED—50 bgs, American Commerce Co, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—166,193 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
130,130 bbls, Douglas Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
31,676 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Wheeler & Miller, Yokohama
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,302 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
SODIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, C M C Chemicals, Middlesbrough
TUNG OIL—98 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Buenos Aires

Chemicals Via Fermentation Are Changing

—*Continued from page 5*

important industrial chemicals as ethyl alcohol, butyl alcohol, acetone, lactic acid, citric acid and gluconic acid—Dr. Johnson maintains that petrochemistry, which has a definite economic edge over fermentation, will play an increasingly dominant ro

Although some compounds (for example, citric acid) "are not likely to be made from petroleum in the near future," he expects that in the main "simple molecules will be made from petroleum rather than carbohydrate."

Amino acids (for instance, methionine, lysine, tryptophane, threonine and proline) are likely to loom large in the future picture, he contends.

"In theory," he says, "it should be possible, by the judicious use of induced mutants, to produce almost any amino acid with the help of microorganisms. In practice, of course, many difficulties arise.

"However, a process for lysine has been worked out, a practical glutamic acid fermentation process has been reported, and work is under way on tryptophane. Any amino acid can, of course, be made by the organic chemist."

As Dr. Johnson sees it, this, then, is the amino acid question for the future: Will most of them be made by fermentation or by synthesis?

Yeast as Food for Humans

Finally, he suggests that increases in world population may force human acceptance of yeast, an excellent source of protein and vitamins, as food. However, he reports that thus far not many people have taken to the idea of yeast as a major food item.

During World War II, he adds, Germany made about 25 thousand tons of yeast annually for food from sulfite waste liquor and from sugar produced by wood hydrolysis.

Currently, there are two large US plants producing yeast from sulfite waste liquor. This output is intended for animal feed. "The success of these plants," Dr. Johnson notes in conclusion, "makes it likely that others will be built."

Reichhold to Build

—*Continued from page 3*

under construction. RCI has scheduled a number of new plants for formaldehyde and pentaerythritol production as well as for manufacture of other products which involve methanol or formaldehyde in their production.

The decision to build in Hampton is in line with RCI's policy of erecting plants in the center of big consumption areas. A large consuming area for formaldehyde, methanol, urea-formaldehyde resins and other products made by RCI is within several hundred miles of the new plant.

Increased production which the new plant will provide, added to that of the other new plants scheduled, plus greater phenol production facilities at Tuscaloosa, Ala., will improve RCI's position as the leading producer of synthetic resins and chemicals to the many industries it supplies.

Airborne Carcinogen

—*Continued from page 5*

tis and emphysema, was increasing tremendously in cities there compared with the country. He said that British researchers believed air pollution was the cause.

He called for study in this country "to protect our people from the ravages of these diseases that are creeping up on us."

He noted a recent British statistical study of men who did not smoke, showing that their lung cancer rate was nine times as great in cities as in rural areas.

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Rheology Society Names Officers for Coming Year

The Society of Rheology has elected J. H. Dillon, of the Textile Research Institute, president, succeeding F. D. Dexter, of Bakelite Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation.

J. H. Elliot, of Hercules Powder Company, was elected vice-president. W. R. Willets, of Titanium Pigment Corporation, was named secretary-treasurer.

Elected editor was R. D. Andrews, of Dow Chemical Company. R. S. Marvin, of National Bureau of Standards, and R. S. Rivlin, of Brown University, were elected officers of the executive committee.

Bids Wanted

Acetic acid, 8,433 bots., glacial, tech., Bid No. 59, Dec. 2, Contracting Officer, RAFD, Griffiss AFB, Rome, N. Y.

Acetone, 120,000 lbs., tankcar delivery, spec. Jan. A-489, Bid No. 174-35, Dec. 3, Supply Div., Naval Powd. Factory, Indian Head, Md.

Ammonia, tech., anhyd., class 68, Nov. 29, Gen. Services Admin., 7th & D Sts. S. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Drugs, diphenylhydantoin sodium capsules, ephedrine sulfate inj., etc., Bid No. A-147, Dec. 3, procurement Div., V. A. Depot, Box 27, Hines, Ill.; 3,744 packages dextran injection 6%—500cc, Bid No. 73, Dec. 12, Military Medical Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.; ephedrine sulfate nose drops, Bid J-1009038, Nov. 27, 4,200 lbs. yellow petrolatum USP, pumice powd., lemon oil, etc., Bid J-1030020, Nov. 26, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, Municipal Bldg., Open Market Bids, New York 7, N. Y.; acetic acid, acetone, ammonia sol. barium sulfate, Bid No. A-141, Dec. 2, belladonna tincture, petroleum ether, boric acid, boric acid opthalmic ointment, Bid No. A-143, Dec. 2, amyl nitrate, ascorbic acid tabs., burows sol. tabs., Bid No. A-139, Nov. 26, Procurement Div., VA Hospital Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Hydrochloric acid, 90,000 lbs., tech. grade, spec. OA-86, Bid No. 111, Nov. 26, Procurement Div., AMC, Brookley AFB, Brookley, Ala.

APMA Will Weigh

—Continued from page 7

to draw some 800 drug industry executives will get under way Monday morning with an export session. Holding down the chair will be W. H. Conzen, manager of the international division of Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J. Speakers will be:

George B. Griffenhagen, executive secretary of the fourth Pan-American Congress of Pharmacy and Biochemistry and curator of the Smithsonian Institution's medical sciences division, on the significance of the Pan-American meeting to US drug producers; Eldridge Haynes, editor and publisher of *Business International*, "What the Common Market Means to US Business," and Dr. Karl W. Eishold, director of the patent department, Farbwerke Hoechst A. G., Frankfort, Germany, "Adequate Patent Protection for New Chemical Compounds, International Situation."

The afternoon session will have John W. Eckman, vice-president of Thos. Leeming & Co., and chairman of the APMA eastern marketing committee, presiding. The speakers will be: L. B. Pinkerton, vice-president-sales, for White Laboratories, Inc., "The Impact of the OTC Ethicals on the Pharmaceutical Market," and Harry J. Knox, president of Market Research Associates, Inc., "Case Histories in Pharmaceutical Marketing."

Pharmaceutical Sampling Forum

This will be followed by a forum on "Pharmaceutical Sampling," with William E. Duryea, of William Douglas McAdams, Inc., as moderator. Panelists will be: Ira Contant, advertising manager for Roche Laboratories, a division of Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., and J. Curtis Gauntlett, assistant marketing staff administrator and director of advertising for Upjohn Company.

The program on December 10 will get under way with Dr. William A. Bittenbender, chairman of the OPMA eastern production committee and director of production and engineering for Merck Sharpe & Dohme, a division of Merck & Co., presiding.

The following will speak: Donald G. Hall, manager of production planning and inventory control for Chas. Pfizer & Co., "Inventory Management in the Pharmaceutical Industry"; Dr. Thomas J. Macek, manager of pharmaceutical research for Merck Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories, "A Survey of Modern Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms," and Lowell F. Johnson, director of industrial relations for American Home Products Corporation, "A Point of View on Labor Relations."

The afternoon session will have Dr. Hart E. Van Riper, medical director of Geigy Pharmaceuticals, a division of Geigy Chemical Corporation, and chairman of the eastern medical and scientific committee of APMA, presiding.

Dr. C. P. Rhoads, director of Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research and scientific director of Memorial Center, New York, will be moderator of a panel on "National Program for Cancer Chemotherapy."

The panelists will include: Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, chief of cancer chemotherapy at the National Service Center of the National Institutes of Health; Dr. Chester Stock, associate director of Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, New York, and Dr. Alexander Moore, coordinator of research personnel and college relations for Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

The final session will have H. W. Blades, president of Wyeth Laboratories, a division of American Home Products Corporation, presiding. He is chairman of the industry and economic development committee of APMA.

The following will speak: Robert Fuoss, executive editor, *The Saturday Evening Post*, "Public Interest in the Pharmaceutical Industry"; H. Thomas Austern, Covington & Burling, "Government Interest in the Pharmaceutical Industry," and John T. Connor, president, Merck & Co., "The Life Expectancy of 'Sitting Ducks,' or the Need for an Economic Appraisal of the Ethical Pharmaceutical Industry."

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Despite reports of goodly quantities of material being moved in response to the holiday seasonal demand, prices continued to decline in this spot market at what almost appears to be an accelerating rate. The easing activity is partially attributed to the influx of newcrop materials in many areas of the market. This always makes for a slackening in price until the market has properly digested some of the new material. Another factor influencing the market is the present tight money economic situation. This has in some instances brought about a hand-to-mouth buying condition that wasn't particularly obvious in the market before. However, the fact that seasonal materials are moving at a pretty good flow and, despite the weakened price structure, the fact that dealers are making money suggests that the situation here is neither unhealthy nor particularly weak. The problem now is whether or not the weak spots visible at present will have a cumulative effect as they often do in this market. That is, will they prosper as cankers or cancerous sores and thus spread their disease of unstableness in both price and production throughout the rest of the market.

The declining prices were spread throughout all three areas of the market. In the seeds and spices market, East Indian nutmeg softened 5 cents per pound, while reconditioned material softened 3 cents per pound. However, this item has been notorious for its seesaw fluctuations and no trend should be interpreted through its movements. In the oils market declines were marked in almond (both natural bitter and sweet) oil, anise, dillweed and patchouli and also sandalwood which has been soft on spot for a period of time. In the aromatic chemicals field, anethol, which has been weak for some months, eased to a level of $1.35 for the USP material and $1 per pound on the inside for technical quality anethol. Other aromatic chemicals to decline were heliotropin and styrax.

A recent London report noted that the Spanish essential oils of spike lavender and rosemary are showing market firmness due to the smaller yield from the plants which, although very abundant became dried up from the extremely high temperatures at harvest time and there is little carry over from last year's production. Oil of pennyroyal production is lower than last year. The Spanish thyme oil crop is about average. In general all Spanish oils are tending to rise in price from increased wages and expenses.

Price Trends

Advanced

Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 25c. per lb.
Thyme, French, 1c. per lb.
Turmeric, Alleppey, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

Almond oil, nat. bit., 25c. per lb.
Sweet, 10c. per lb.
Anethol, USP, 10c. per lb.
Tech., 35c. per lb.
Anise oil, 40c. per lb.
Dillweed oil, 50c. per lb.
Heliotropin, 25c. per lb.
Nutmegs, E. I., whole, 5c. per lb.
Recond., 3c. per lb.
Patchouli oil, 15c. per lb.
Poppyseed, Polish, ½c. per lb.
Sandalwood oil, 50c. per lb.
Styrax, 25c. per lb.
Turmeric, Peruvian, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 23, 1956
152.15	152.41	150.11	145.34

For Current Prices see page 9

Imports Detained at N.Y.

Period Ended Nov. 15.

Black Pepper, 9 lots, 1,017 bags.
Caraway Seed, 200 bags.
Cassia, 39 lots, 3,776 bags.
Celery Seed, 88 bags.
Cloves, 2 lots, 225 bags.
Coriander Seed, 334 bags.
Cumin Seed, 2 lots, 220 bags.
Fenugreek Seed, 210 bags.
Mace, 2 lots, 32 cases.
Nutmegs, 13 lots, 1118 bags.
Oregano, 6 lots, 677 bags.
Tapain, 9 lots, 406 cases.
Molle Seeds, 60 bags.
Mustard Seed, 250 bags.
Sesame Seed, 167,622 pounds.
Tumeric, 112 bags.

Essential Oils

Almond—Declines in both the natural bitter and the sweet almond oils were recorded on spot last week by one major dealer. The new price for the natural bitter oil is a range of $2.75 to $3.25 per pound. This is 25c. per pound less than was previously quoted. The new quote for sweet almond oil is a range of $1.15 to $1.40 per pound or 10c. less than had been previously quoted. The movement, which in the sweet oil market has extended over a number of months, is attributed to growing supply with somewhat slackening interest.

Anise—This material has been coming down somewhat on spot, dealers here reported last week. The current spot quote, a range of $2.10 to $2.75 per pound is about 40c. per pound less than was previously quoted. Dealers attributed the price shift to the development of larger stocks on spot.

Bergamot—The consortium in Italy, according to reports, is continuing to allocate exports of this oil. The allocations, it was noted, are for only about 40 to 50 percent of the quantities normally shipped out of the primary center.

Citronella—The position of Formosan oil on most fronts continues to be a slack one with ominous undertones forcasting further declines on spot. As always, the softening tones commenced with shipping prices which have been easing off for some few weeks. This, of course, in turn has brought the price of spot material downward and the spot quote and declined steady for the past weeks. Currently the quote is about 82c. per pound, though dealers suggest that the material is available in some quarters at shadings down to 80c. per pound.

Dillweed—Domestic dillweed oil has eased on spot under pressure of new crop influences, dealers here reported last week. The new quote, a range of $3 to $3.50 per pound is 50c. per pound less than was previously quoted.

Lemongrass—This material remained at one of its lowest periods in some time, dealers here on spot reported. Despite exceedingly low market quotations, interest continued particularly slack. Material was being sold at recently reduced prices ranging all the way down to about 85c. per pound. The continual presence in the market of large available quantities of this oil have never made for a stable position and in this instance and time they have brought the market low indeed. Whether there will be any immediate shift or even leveling off, remains to be seen. Yet, it seems highly improbable that the market will sink any lower.

Lime—Spot stocks of this oil, according to one source, remained light last week. Reduced demand, particularly for the account of the beverage trade, tended to lessen the acute pressure on supplies that existed during the peak consuming months of June to August.

Patchouli—Lack of interest on the part of spot buyers was considered the cause of softening tone in this essential oil, dealers here reported. The new quote for the material, a range of $5.10 to $5.25 per pound is 15c. per pound less than was previously quoted.

Sandalwood—Dealers here on spot last week reported a softened tone in the spot price of this essential oil. The new quote, a range of $12 to $12.50 is about 50c. per pound less than the previous spot figure quoted. The movement is attributed to a lack of interest on spot. The easy tone in this market has persisted for some little time and there are no variations anticipated in the immediate future.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—Both USP and technical grades of this material continued soft on spot last week sources here have reported. Further declines also have been recorded. Currently the spot quote on USP material is $1.35 per pound or 10c. per pound less than the previous quote. Technical grade

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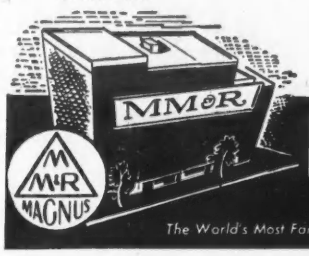

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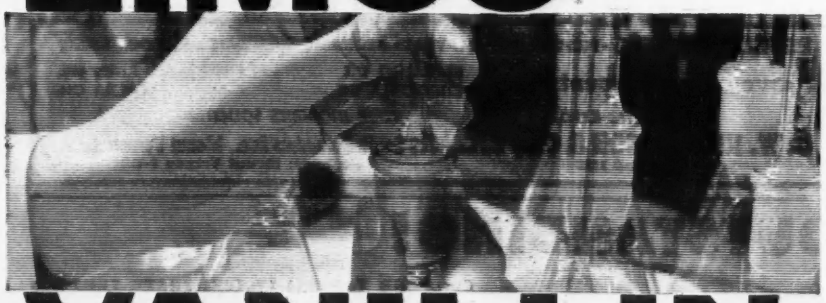

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Essential Oils

material is selling at a range of $1 to $1.25 per pound or 35c. per pound less than was previously quoted on spot. Anethol for multiple reasons has been soft on spot for some time.

Heliotropin—This material appeared somewhat softer on spot recently, a source here has noted. The current spot quote, a range of $2.75 to $3 per pound, is 25c. per pound less than had been previously quoted. The shift was attributed to a slackening of demand.

Hydroxcitronellal—This material continued steady on spot last week at recently reduced prices, sources here noted. Two weeks ago producers softened the tone of the material about 50c. per pound to a $4.95 per pound inside listing. The movement was attributed to limited demand and developments in the source oils market. No further immediate movements are foreseen, it was said.

Styrax—The position of this material continues its downward trend on European influence and a number of other factors. Currently the price rests at a range of $1 to $1.50 per pound. This is about 25c. per pound less than was previously charged for this material. The price had recently shifted downward a number of times already. Since there has been influence from behind the Iron Curtain, local sources find it difficult to say just what direction the future of this market will take.

Seeds and Spices

One source here noted last week that the seeds and spices market was stagnant with very limited spot business which in turn forced the importers to abstain completely from buying abroad despite the admittedly attractive level. At this time, the source said, it is impossible to forecast when this stalemate will be broken.

Cassia, ginger and turmeric were again active last week with interest for shipment of cochin, African and Jamaica ginger on the increase. Spot Jamaica ginger No. 3 was particularly in demand and the few remaining holders raised their prices by 4c. per pound. Alleppey turmeric was in demand on spot and the price advanced slightly in sympathy with rising prices from origin. Cassia on spot tended to become scarce in some grades which in turn resulted in increasing inquiries for immediate shipment from source.

Cassias—Arrivals and releases were said to have provided a better availability of Saigons. Batavias and Korintjes were being distributed as they became available. Warehouse stocks, it was claimed, were not building up. Futures were offered at a fractional discount if deliveries were made from arriving steamers and the storage charges could be eliminated.

Ginger—Cochin finally made a decisive move upward following higher cables on newcrop, one dealer here on spot reported last week. Other qualities showed some improvement, it was noted. Oddly enough, Jamaicas, the highest in price, the source said, seemd to be doing the best. Stocks of Jamaica, African and Nigerian are tight.

Paprika—Daily cables from space, a local source has reported, noted a stronger market abroad. Shipments are slow to come out, indicating difficulty in securing pods to meet current markets prices. Demand from this side is moderate, and this is the only factor that restrains enthusiasms.

Pepper—An unspectacular but persistent firmness characterized the market last week one source here reported. Something of a premium is said to have developed on Malabar pepper as spot and nearby holdings are claimed to be light. Shipments from India over the last six weeks have been somewhat limited due to the fact that Lampong has been available at a discount. Most of the demand has thus far been directed toward Singapore and Indonesia. However, the volume of business in futures has been restricted by the relatively small discounts available for later delivery positions. Nevertheless, it should be realized that today's levels are only possible because of the availability of shipment Lampong. Sarawak is not offered to advantage. Brazil has withdrawn from the market. India's levels are above ours. Actually, the market is claimed to be stronger than weekly price changes would indicate.

Vanilla Beans—One source noted last week that Bourbon quality vanilla beans advanced on spot. The movement was a 25c. per pound hike to a range of $8 to $8.75 per pound. The price shift was attributed to the fact that newcrop shipments out of Madagascar were being somewhat limited at source and old crop stocks were said to be very short. The claim was that newcrop material, which usually starts leaving Madagascar in October, won't be forthcoming until the first of the year. Curers in Mexico, the source said, are currently paying better prices for green vanilla beans than current prices being quoted here for the cured beans from the previous season's crop.

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Tangible results of the Federal Reserve Board's easing of credit restraints will not be felt immediately, but sentiment among buyers and producers has already begun to improve, observers reported last week. Within a short time, perhaps during the first quarter of next year, the weaker spots in the economy—housing and capital construction, for instance—are expected to tone up under the impact of this move. Meanwhile, though, the market picture for coatings materials is generally lackadaisical. During the current season, producers of oxide pigments have noted occasional spurts of buyers' resistance—a result, probably, of the easy price outlook.

Despite a fourth-quarter slowdown, resin production for the year as a whole may top last year's record 4.1 billion pounds by a margin of .3 billion. A publication recently made this prediction on the basis of a projection of Tariff Commission figures for the first nine months of the year.

Shellac prices are holding to the steady trend that has characterized the market since late Spring. In contrast, business volume is swinging between wide extremes. This is said to be the result of almost exclusive buying for prompt needs. The same situation reportedly prevails in the gum market. Long standing quotations of orange shellac are 39 cents to 41 cents per pound for lemon No. 1, 37 cents for No. 2 and 34 cents to 35 cents for superfine. Congo copal gum, which recently experienced some minor fluctuations, lists at 25 cents to 26 cents for No. 1, 22 cents to 24 cents for No. 2 and 15¾ cents to 17 cents for No. 3.

The most recent price changes of any importance were the declines in white lead posted about a month ago. These amounted to 1½ cents per pound in basic carbonate and 1 cent in silicate. Carbonate was lowered to 17½ cents in carlots and 18½ cents in smaller shipments, while silicate became 16 cents in carlots and 17 cents in smaller shipments.

Asbestos sales were reportedly on an even keel during the month of October in spite of the heavy buying that had taken place a month earlier in anticipation of a substantial price advance.

According to the latest report from the Department of Agriculture, output of gum naval stores during October amounted to 36,750 drums of rosin and 11,560 barrels of turpentine. Details from this report are provided below under "Naval Stores."

New Zealand dairy companies are planning to increase the manufacture of casein during the July 1, 1957-1958 season, the Foreign Agricultural Service reports. Expansion has been encouraged by prices received during the previous season and the high level of consuming interest encountered, it was noted.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 23, 1956
101.30	101.30	100.31	100.30

For Current Prices see page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder — Seasonally lower sales are in evidence, owing to slackened activity in the roofing trade. Prices, steady at listings posted several months ago, are quoted at 69½c. per pound for extra-fine paste in drums and 47c. for standard paste, with powder selling at $1.11½ for extra-fine and 81½c. for standard.

Antimony Oxide—Routine buying was reported at long-standing quotations of 27c. per pound for carlots and 28½c. for smaller shipments.

Copper Oxide — Unchanged prices of oxide last week were a reflection of steadiness in the metals market. The sales pace varied between routine and slow. Black lists at 43c. per pound in lots of 100 to 1,999 pounds, while red is selling at 41c. for US Navy Type II and 43c. for Type I.

Lead Pigments—For the past few weeks this market has been uneventful, in respect to prices and sales volume. Although the current quarter seems to be a disappointing one in some outlets, the general picture is not discouraging. Tangible results of the Federal Reserve Board's change in the rediscount rate may not be felt immediately, but sentiment has already begun to improve.

The declines in white lead that were posted a month ago amounted to 1½c. per pound in basic carbonate and 1c. per pound in silicate. Carbonate was revised to 17½c. per pound in carlots and 18½c. in smaller shipments, while silicate became 16c. in carlots and 17c. in smaller shipments.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—A moderate volume of business in Canadian crude was maintained during October in spite of the heavy buying that had taken place the previous month in anticipation of a fourth quarter price advance. Supply, now adequate, had tightened up in some grades prior to the price increase.

As to manufactured asbestos products, a publication recently noted that the market for cement materials has seasonally improved, although it is running about 10 to 12 percent behind last year's level. Brake lining replacements were reported to about 7 percent better in sales volume than a year earlier. How good a season is in store for new equipment will depend upon the production level that Detroit achieves during the next few months.

The long range picture for asbestos takes on a brighter hue with the news that the Federal Reserve Board has begun to ease credit restraints. This should revitalize the languishing housing industry and encourage an expansion in capital construction.

Natural Resins

Gum—Price listings held steady against a spotty business volume, with buying still restricted to prompt requirements. All grades of copal and dammar were in adequate supply.

The sales pace in October was reported by one local dealer to have shown some improvement over the previous month. It is now hoped that the Federal Reserve Board's latest move, the slight loosening of credit restraints, will have a tonic effect on business sentiment.

Congo copals currently list at 25c. to 26c. per pound for No. 1, 22c. to 24c. for No. 2 and 15¾c. to 17c. for No. 3. Fair inquiry is reported for Siam dammar at a range of 35c. to 39c. per pound. Singapore grades are moving moderately at 41c. to 45c. for No. 1 and 31¾c. to 35c. for No. 2.

Shellac—Contrasting with the first part of the year, the latter half has been characterized by uniformly steady prices in orange and bleached shellac. For many months now, quotations have held unchanged at 39c. to 41c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 37c. for No. 2 and 34c. to 35c. for superfine. Bleached grades, in bags of 1,500 pound lots, have held at 58c. per pound for refined and 48c. for bonedry.

Most of the current buying takes place in the spot market. As a result, the sales volume tends to fluctuate between wide extremes. Last week's pace was especially brisk, as reported by local dealers. The price outlook is for continued steadiness, and supplies are expected to remain ample.

Miscellaneous

Casein—In last week's trade the market for Argentine casein was steady and unchanged. While the yield for the current flush season appears to be a heavy one, supply has been kept in balance by heavy demand in the world market.

The Foreign Agricultural Service reports that New Zealand dairy companies are planning to increase the manufacture of lactic casein during the July 1, 1957-1958 season. Expansion has been encouraged by prices received during the

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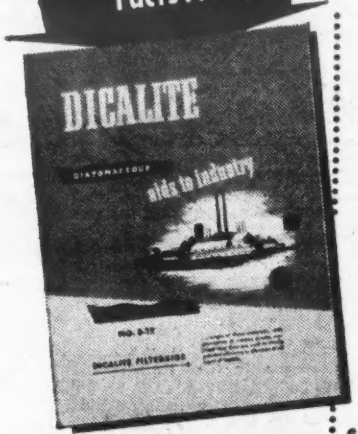

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Coatings Materials

last several years, it was stated. In the 1956-1957 season production of lactic casein totaled 21.5 million pounds, while rennet casein output amounted to 8.7 pounds. Increased production of the latter material is not being encouraged, owing to the limited nature of the market.

Naval Stores

Production of gum naval stores during October totaled 11,560 barrels of turpentine and 36,750 drums of rosin, according to a report of the crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture. Production to date this season was running about five percent behind last season's total, the report noted.

Wood turpentine output, at 44,690 barrels, was 18 percent higher than in September and seven percent above the figure reported for the corresponding month of last year. Production of steam distilled rosin held about the same level as in the prior month. Stocks of gum turpentine increased slightly to 39,260 barrels during the month, while wood turpentine stocks decreased approximately 7,000 barrels. A small increase in gum rosin stocks was offset by a similar decrease in stocks of steam distilled wood rosin.

Pine Gum—For the week ended November 9, the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $22,38, as compared with $22.61 the previous week and $25.80 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants amounted to 14,750 barrels, as against 11,764 the previous week and 16,998 a year ago. Content per barrel averaged 7.79 gallons of turpentine and 294.3 pounds of rosin. Percentages of individual gum grades were reported as follows: WW, 1; WG, 6; N, 23; M, 38; and K and below, 32.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Nov. 15	Mon. Nov. 18	Tues. Nov. 19	Wed. Nov. 20	Thurs. Nov. 21
Drums—					
K	...	...	...	$7.47½	...
M	...	$7.40	...	...	...
WG	$7.77	...	...	7.85	...
WW	7.97§	7.94	$8.02	8.01	...
Bags—					

Tankcars (for week ended November 15)—
M or better, $7.05§

Sales, USDA
400* 320* 80* 400* ...[3]

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $9.40; WG, $9.15; N, $8.85; M-I, $8.75

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	...	...	...	...
Sales	...	...	...	...	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 66c.‡ l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. § Gallons. ‡ Average price. ½ Or better. [3] Sales restricted to 1 export lot of WW at $8.15.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Cottonseed oil continued the main attraction in the oils and fats market last week. This market advanced sharply as a result of inclement weather in the cotton belt. Offers of crude oil were scarce and light trading was reported at the higher levels. Corn, peanut, and soybean oils also were strong and higher. Crude coconut oil remained strong for nearby and forward deliveries and prices were slightly higher reflecting the firmness of copra.

Slackened interest in tallow and greases further unsettled this market and light trading was reported at slightly lower levels. Lard was steady and higher.

Linseed oil was quiet and unsettled. Prices were reduced fractionally for all positions. Trading in Brazilian castor oil was spotty, but offers were maintained at former levels due to the improved tone of beans. Castor bean market was firmer and shipments were lifted $5 per ton. Olive oil was firmer on spot and advanced 20 cents per gallon, as a result of the temporary withdrawal of shipments from Spain. Consuming demand for palm oil improved and trading of heavy tonnage was reported at a fractional advance.

In fatty acids, oleic, stearic and tallow acids were firmer and advanced ½ cent per pound, reflecting the increased cost of tallow. Coconut acids also were stronger and raised 1 cent per pound, with the higher cost of oil. Other vegetable acids were without change.

Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner, taking less carlot quantities for actual needs. Interest in later requirements continued limited. Carnauba grades were quotably unchanged and fairly steady, reflecting the strength of the Brazilian market. Refined beeswax remained steady, with the firmness and scarcity of crude replacements.

Price Trends

Advanced

Castor beans, $5 per ton.
Coconut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $1.50 per ton.
Corn oil, crude, 5/8c. per lb.
Refd., 5/8c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton.
Cottonseed oil, crude, 5/8c. per lb.
Refd., 3/4c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 1 5c. per lb.
Olive oil, 20c. per gallon.
Palm oil, 1 5c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb.
Linseed acid, 2 10c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 2 10c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ½c. per lb.
inedible, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 23, 1956
105.60	103.25	106.32	120.78

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Domestic grades were in fair demand, chiefly for actual needs. Brazilian oil was unchanged, with No. 1 moved at 19c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, against bids ¼c. less. Castor beans were higher and ranged from $125 to $127 per ton f.o.b. Brazilian port.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
	Pounds	
Last week	2,119,800	2,248,000
Previous week		2,100,000
Corresponding week, 1956	195,000	2,278,000
Total this year	23,443,800	96,652,000
Corresponding period, 1956	40,549,650	69,611,000

Coconut—Crude was firmer and raised slightly for prompt shipment. Offers for nearby continued scarce. Tankcars were held at 13⅛c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast, November shipment and 13c., December. The New York market also was firmer. Tankcars were raised to 14⅛c., prompt delivery.

Corn—Crude was firmer with cottonseed oil. Sales were noted at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined also was higher at 18.73c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Futures continued to advance last week, reaching new seasonal highs on reports of additional damage to the cotton crop by heavy rains. The government report stated that 10 to 50 percent of the crop was still in the field. This strengthened the crude market and prices scored fractional advances. Offers of crude were scarce. Sales took place at an increase of up to ½c. per pound. Trading in futures was active on the New York Produce Exchange. Led by December all deliveries scored fractional gains. Consuming demand for refined oil was still spotty. Refined salad was lifted to higher and quoted at 17⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude closed strong and nominal at 14¼c. in the Valley; 14⅛c. Lubbock, 14⅜c. Waco, and 14½c., southeast.

Export declarations for cottonseed oil in October follow: Crude, 21,572,930 pounds; refined, 9,253,210 pounds; further processed, 1,163,790 pounds.

Linseed—Buying interest continued restricted to actual needs. Crushers reduced quotations 2/10c. per pound, for all positions. Raw oil was quoted at 14.8c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, November-February, 15c., March-May and 15.2c. June-August. Withdrawals of oil against former contracts slackened which is usual at this season.

Flaxseed—Flaxseed crushings totaled 2,433,197 bushels in October, bringing the total to 8,145,775 bushels during August-October inclusive, according to the National Flaxseed Processors Association.

Minneapolis.—Bids receded 2½c. from the top closing at $3.34½c., spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Price advances had little apparent effect on producers, offerings continuing slow. Crushers were not anxious buyers despite the limited supplies, content to take a car here and there as needs required. Continued slow demand for oil and meal was principal factor. Canadian flaxseed production was estimated at 19,979,000 bushels, compared with 23.1 million bushels estimated a month ago. Trades in Minneapolis spot market totaled only 10 cars, while to-arrive bookings amounted to 20 cars and 500 bushels.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
Past week	386,750	266,400	63,000
Since Sept. 1	8,705,250	10,771,800	685,250

Oiticica—Demand was light and spotty. Tankcars were offered at 17⅝c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged at 19c. to 19½c., spot as to quantity.

Olive—The banning of Spanish oil in drums for export temporarily by the government created a firmer tone in this market, especially for spot delivery. Stocks on spot were not liberal and higher. Spanish oil was raised to $2.90 to $3 per gallon, drums, spot duty paid, as to quantity and Greek, $2.80 to $2.85, same basis. Greek oil was offered at $64 per 100 kilos, used drums, c. and f. New York, December shipment.

Palm—Improved demand stiffened the market and prices were lifted fractionally. Clarified oil was higher at 15.2c. to 16.2c. per pound, drums, spot as to quantity. Tankcars advanced to 12.6c., New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Crude was steady with trading at 16c. and 16¼c. asked, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was maintained at 20c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed—Trading was spotty. Tankcars were maintained at 16c. per pound, New York, October-November delivery.

Soybean — Steady tone prevailed with cottonseed oil. Trading in crude was at the close were noted at 11¾c. and bid

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, November 22, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
Dec.	424	16.89	16.24	16.89S
Mar.	833	16.72	16.11	16.70S
May	631	16.53	15.91	16.48S
July	192	16.37	15.83	16.33S
Sept.	46	15.69	15.34	15.65S

Total sales and switches, 2,120.

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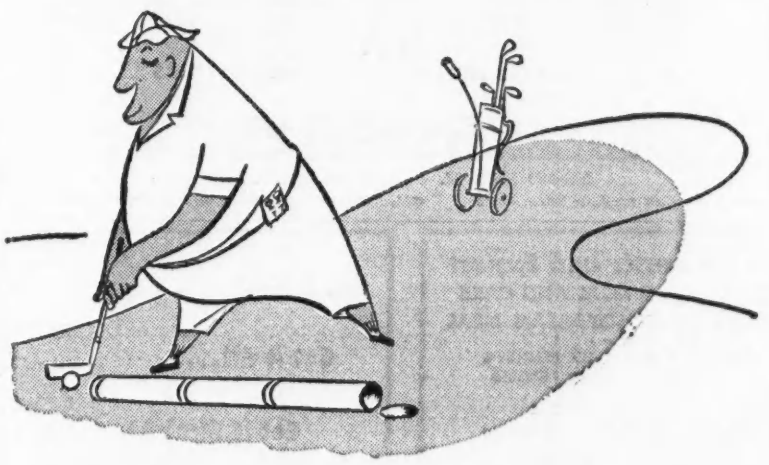

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

per pound, tankcars, Decatur, November-January. Refined salad was higher at 15c. tankcars, New York basis.

Spain was allocated $5,400,000 by ICA for the purchase of about 15,000 tons of refined soybean oil. Contract period from November 19 to February 28 and terminal delivery to April 30. Spain last week withdrew all offers of olive oil for export.

Export declarations for soybean oil during October follow: Crude, 24,161,105 pounds; refined, 4,679,820 pounds and further processed, 8,699,225 pounds.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, November 22, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
March	2	11.75	11.75	11.87@11.93
May	14	11.85	11.70	11.85@11.90
Sept.	1	11.49	11.49	11.47@11.58

Total sales, 17 contracts.

Tung—Trading was restricted to nearby delivery. Market remained steady and unchanged. Tankcars were held at 23¾c. per pound, New York, November shipment; 23½c., December and 22¼c., January, same basis. Domestic oil was nominal at 22c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—This market was easier and lower. Stocks on spot ranged from 96c. to $1 per pound, as to quantity.

Copra—Shipments were stronger due to active European interest. Prompt shipment was raised to $165 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was quiet. Prices were off slightly. Yellow grease ranged from 8¼c. to 8⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered as to acid content. Choice white was inactive and nominal around 9c., same basis.

Lard—Market was irregular, with trading limited. Cash lard was quoted at 10.85c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow — An easier tone developed as domestic and export interest was inactive. Prices were slightly lower. Bleachable fancy ranged from 8¾c. to 8⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered with light sales at the lower figure. Prime was quoted at 8½c.; special, 8⅜c. and No. 1, 8⅜c. to 8½c., same basis. Export business was quiet. Guaranteed fancy was quoted at 10c. to 10⅛c., drums, f.a.s.

Tallow Futures

Sales and prices of bleachable tallow futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, November 22, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
Dec.	1	8.75	8.75	8.62@9.00

Total sales, 1 contract.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Mills are getting concerned about the smaller crop and reduced offers of meal in anticipation of not getting sufficient cottonseed. Prices were stronger and 41 percent meal was advanced to $53.50 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. Memphis; $55, Alabama; $58.50, Georgia, $58.50, South Carolina mills, immediate through December shipment.

Linseed Meal—Buying interest was light. Prices were unchanged and fairly steady.

Minneapolis.—Market was dull. Slight pick-up withdrawals occurred as a result of snow and cold weather, but impact has not yet been felt on sales. Prices were unchanged. Extracted meal, 34 percent protein, was held at $43.50 to $44 a ton for November shipment, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis; December $46.50 and January-March $50.50. Expeller, 32 percent was steady at $50.50 for November, while December was quoted at $54.50.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pound, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	14,520,000	16,800,000
Since Sept. 1	156,360,000	177,900,000

Soybean Meal—Demand for soybean meal was limited, though feed manufacturers displayed a little more willingness to extend positions into December when making purchases. Colder weather provided a firming influence, though crushers complained that demand had not picked up as much as expected. Meal, 44 percent protein, ranged from $45.50 to $46 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur.

Waxes, Vegetable

Consumers continued to purchase moderate quantities for immediate and later delivery. Carnauba grades were quotably unchanged and ruled steady, with the firmness of replacements from Brazil. Refined beeswax were firmly held at prevailing quotations, reflecting the strength of light offers of crude grades. Demand for candelilla was light and spotty. Stocks on spot were not liberal at maintained at former levels.

Morgan Named Sales Agent

Clarence Morgan, Inc., Chicago, has been appointed representative in the midwest for Wilson-Martin division of Wilson & Co., Chicago, manufacturer of fatty acids.

Lead, Zinc Miners

—Continued from page 3

a pound for zinc, but this was an additional measure of relief that found the industry widely split over its merits.

Opponents had serious misgivings that any import quota scheme for lead and zinc could be equitably administered.

C. E. Schwab, chairman of the emergency committee, presented the main arguments in favor of relief. He made it clear at the outset that:

"We are not opposed to imports. We agree that large imports of lead and zinc are needed to supplement our own mine production in order to supply customers' demands. We do not espouse any action that will deny consumers all the lead and zinc they want and at prices they are willing to pay.

"But we do urge that imports are much in excess of the need therefore and that governmental action is needed to reduce the volume of imports to reasonable proportions. Otherwise the US lead-zinc mining industry, now suffering serious injury, will be destroyed."

Need More Than Tariff Increase.

The increased tariff duties proposed by the industry are calculated to bring about a lead price of 14.98 cents a pound and a zinc price of 11.40 cents a pound. These prices, it was argued, would not be enough to correct the injury being sustained by the domestic industry. The proposal for import quotas was designed to provide the added cushion for the industry, it was explained.

Edward H. Snyder, president of Combined Metals Reduction Company, who presented the import quota plan for the committee, was careful to point out, however, that it was not being recommended by the emergency committee as a whole, but simply presented to the commission for its consideration.

He explained that differences had arisen within the emergency committee making it impossible for the committee to present a united front, and outlined these differences as follows:

- Sharing of the necessary reductions of 225,000 to 250,000 tons per year in zinc imports and 125,000 to 150,000 tons per year in lead imports.
- The division of quotas as between countries of export, and as between smelting companies who import concentrates.
- The interference with the normal unhampered acquisition of concentrates and the red tape incident to the administration of quotas.
- The problems of domestic zinc smelters who have been dependent largely upon foreign concentrates for their feed to obtain sufficient concentrates for economical operation.
- The fear that the adoption of quotas may lead to more and more intervention of government into the domestic mining and smelting industry.

Pfizer to Construct

—Continued from page 5

Brooklyn, N. Y., headquarters and Maywood, N. J., research center. Several operate in existing temporary facilities on the Groton plant site.

Mr. McKeen indicated that the new laboratories would increase Pfizer's overall employment in Groton by about 200 over the next few years. Approximately 1,300 are now employed at the manufacturing plant and present research facilities on the Thames river.

Pfizer, Mr. McKeen said, is spending approximately $9 million this year for research in the fields of chemistry, medicine and agricultural science.

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SCREENS—3 x 8 (1) & 3 x 10 (2) Tyler Hummer, 40 x 84 (2) Rotex, 40 x 84 (2) Roball, 40 x 120 (2) Rotex.

FEEDERS—Syntron FM-O-10, F 11, F 21 (S/S) Jeffrey 2A-W/Rectifiers.

BAG PACKER—St. Regis 100LS (unused) single spout for 100# valve bags, complete w/motor.

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- 2—Sharples D-2 type 316 S.S. Filters
- 2—Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydryers, S.S.
- 2—A T & M 42" susp perf basket Centrifuges
- 1—Sharples PN-14 Super-D-Canter, 15 HP
- 1—Oliver 8' x 10' Cont. Vacuum Precoat Filter
- 2—Rietz RD-18 Disintegrators, 75 HP mtrs
- 8—Lightnin Model SEV side enter Agitators
- 1—Readco 25 gal dbl arm Sigma jckt'd Mixers
- 1—Baker-Perkins sigma Mixer, 33 x 37½ x 30"
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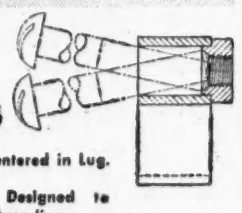

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1—Harris 3' dia. 304 S.S. Evaporator with steam coils.
3—American 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryers, 10 HP motors.
3—Louisville 6' x 50' Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, reducer and 20 HP motor.
1—Bird 36" x 50" Steel, Solid Bowl, Continuous Centrifuge.
1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket, Centrifuge.
2—AT&M 42" suspended, Stainless Steel, perforated basket, Centrifuge.
2—Tolhurst 40" suspended, steel, perforated Centrifuge.
1—2000 gal. 304 S.S. vertical, agitated, jacketed Tank.
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1—600 gal. 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor 200# internal pressure, 90# jacket pressure.
1—3500 gal. 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Tank, 9' x 7'.
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1—12,000 gal. rubber lined Horizontal Tank, 10'6" x 20'.
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4—Bird 32" x 50", 316 S.S. solid bowl, continuous, fume tight, 60 HP motors, New 1953.
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2—Bird 40" Suspended 347 S.S. perforated basket, TEFC motor.
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2—#10 Sweetland Filters 27 leaves, 4" centers.
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2—Buflovak 42" x 120" Atmospheric Double Drum.
2—Devine 4'x9' Atmospheric single drum.
3—Bartlett & Snow Rotary 6'x30', 7'x30', ½" shell.
2—Link Belt 5'2" x 20', 6'4" x 24', Steel Roto-Louvre Dryers.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins No. 16 TRM, 150 gal., jacketed sigma blades, Vacuum, 60 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins #15USE, 100 gal. jacketed, Stainless Steel, Vacuum, 75 HP.
1—Baker Perkins No. 15 VUMM, 100 gal. jacketed, dispersion blades, 100 HP motor.
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2—Louisville Rotary Dryers, 6' x 45', complete.

2—Columbia Engineers Rotary Dryer, 6' 4½" x 45', complete.

2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 50', complete.

1—Bartlett & Snow Rotary Dryer, 4'6" x 36'6".

1—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotating Vacuum Dryer, 6' x 10'.

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1—Shriver 24" lead filter press.
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1—Pfaudler 300 gallon jacketed glass lined still.
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1—Stokes RD-4 rotary tablet press.
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1—American Tool 40" suspended centrifuge, bronze basket.
4—Patterson 250 gallon jacketed steel ball mills.
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CENTRIFUGE—Tolhurst 26" Susp. Monel.
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Submerged Lands Contest

—Continued from page 4

miles and urged quick action by the court to settle the issue because the lands involved were known to contain petroleum.

Instead of taking quick action, the Supreme Court invited the other Gulf states to become parties to the dispute and told the Justice department to reframe its complaint to include the other states.

Only Alabama accepted the invitation. In accepting the government's amended complaint, the court last week ordered all five of the states into the controversy with a forty-five day time limit to reply to the complaint.

President Eisenhower when he campaigned in Texas in 1952 took the view that Texas owned "the submerged area extending three marine leagues (ten and one-half miles) seaward into the Gulf of Mexico." The Justice department would now seem to be taking the opposite position.

Louisiana has received permission from the high court to take testimony from present and former state officials or historians to bolster its claim to jurisdiction out to the three league limit.

It has contended that this was its historic boundary prior to its admission into the Union following the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. It became a state in 1812.

Aromatics Demand

—Continued from page 3

"will be filled by petroleum-based toluene."

C_8 aromatics, or solvent xylenes, will find a market for 300 million gallons per year in 1965 "both for chemical uses and gasoline uses," he expects. Petroleum, he adds, will have the lion's share with 280 million gallons yearly, while coal will account for a mere 20 million gallons. C_8 aromatics output in 1955 was 108 million gallons.

Mr. Pfennig forecasts 1965 demand for naphthalene and phthalic anhydride at 550 million pounds and 450 million pounds, respectively. This, he says, means that orthoxylene, one of the C_8 aromatics, will have to get into the picture. Here's his reasoning:

"The maximum amount of naphthalene available from coaltar distillation in 1965 will be 550 million pounds per year. Of this, 120 million pounds per year will be needed to meet the demand for refined naphthalene leaving 430 million pounds per year of naphthalene for phthalic anhydride use.

"This is the equivalent of 318 million pounds per year of phthalic anhydride. Therefore, to meet the additional requirements of 132 million pounds per year of phthalic anhydride by 1965, orthoxylene will have to be used as a raw material or naphthalene extracted from petroleum."

Phthalic Units Geared for Naphthalene

He concedes that most of present phthalic capacity is designed to handle naphthalene and that orthoxylene at the same price is a poor substitute for naphthalene in this type of unit.

However, he maintains that "orthoxylene is theoretically the better raw material for phthalic anhydride manufacture on the basis of pound of raw material per pound of product produced." With a new type of process more suited to orthoxylene, he argues, it cou d become the preferred feed stock.

Since the increase of 132 million pounds per year of phthalic by '65 will be from new capacity, Mr. Pfennig feels that "orthoxylene will be the raw material used." This, he concludes, means that there will be an annual need for 129 million pounds (or 17.5 million gallons) of orthoxylene by '65.

As for propylene, Mr. Mitchell believes it is "not unrealistic" to anticipate a yearly demand for that material in the neighborhood of 2 billion pounds by 1965, which compares with 1.5 billion pounds last year. This prediction, he points out, assumes "a reasonable entry of po'ypropylene" into the plastics field by then.

How deep a penetration polypropylene will make into the highly competitive plastics market, Mr. Mitchell emphasizes, "will depend in large part upon its superiority to polyethylene and similar products and the technological competence of those undertaking production."

Gov't to Buy

—Continued from page 4

the bottom flask to be swaged to form a concave bottom so that closure can be made with a wrought iron or steel plug of 1" maximum diameter welded in place.

"The neck shall be formed around a ½" pipe thread collar welded in place. All welds must be certified to pass a flask pressure test of ninety pounds per square inch air pressure with soap and water applied to all weld seams. Flasks shall be securely stoppered with an iron or steel screw-plug having a ⅛" hole drilled transversely through the head of the plug."

"Flasks shall be free of rust or other foreign material and shall be in good physical condition. Standard-size flasks usually contain seventy-six pounds of mercury. Flasks of other sizes may be accepted provided all flasks in any lot are the same nominal size and shape.

"There shall be attached to each flask a nonferrous metal tag upon which shall be punched 'Mercury (Domestic Purchase Program)' and the following information wtih respect to such flask: the flask serial number, the place of origin of the mercury, and the gross, tare and net weights. Such tag shall be wired firmly with nonferrous wire through the head of the plug of the flask."

J&L Claims a First

—Continued from page 3

chemical and allied industries. The plant has a capacity of 55,000 gallons per day of light oil.

The "Hydrofining" process utilizes a catalyst to promote a reaction between sulfur compounds and hydrogen. The hydrogen also combines with some of the non-aromatics in the light oil to form compounds that can be separated from aromatics in the "Udex" process.

The "Udex" process utilizes a glycol solvent with a strong preference for aromatic hydrocarbons in a countercurrent extraction column of a special design.

J&L claims that a major feature of its process is the ability to separate the benzene, toluene and xylene as high purity products without making intermediate materials. This is accomplished, the company says, by automatic control of highly-instrumented distillation equipment.

Cortisone Worries Gov't

—Continued from page 5

yams can be developed that will perform satisfactorily under cultivation in the United States. They believe, however, that the key to expanded production and maintenance of supply of these drug plants will probably be found in the tropical areas that are the plants' natural habitat.

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 35

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots.	lb.	28.00	40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb	No Stocks.	
Yohimbine hydrochloride bots, tins.	oz.	3.75	4.25

Z

Zein. bgs., 36,000-lb lots or more.	lb.	.38	—
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb lots, works.	lb.	.40	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.29½-	.29¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.192	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.202	—
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
Precip., powd., dms	lb.	.26	—
Soln., 50% dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.80	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40	—
tanks, works	100 lbs	5.15	—
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.20	—
gran., fib, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	11.45	—
fib dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95	—
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
Basic, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, works	lb.	.55	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.57	—
Zinc dust., coml., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1360-	—
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls, works	lb.	.49	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23½-	—
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.10	—
Prime western, slabs, New York.	lb.	.10½-	—
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt alld	lb.	.24½-	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.30	—
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	—
Zinc oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
50% bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅞-	—
Zinc oxide, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt alld	lb.	.17¼-	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Zinc oxide Pac Coast prices 1c. higher.			
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.43	.44
NF, powd., dms	lb.	.46	.53
Zinc resinate, precip, 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt alld	lb.	.29	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½-	.14
Zinc stearate, tech, USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	.46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs.		8.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E 100 lbs.		9.75	—
USP, gran., dms.,	lb.	.26	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls, 40c higher			
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs, c.l dlvd	lb.	.2530-	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03⅛-	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜-	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06¼-	—
Zircon (G), milled, bgs, c.l. works.	lb.	.04⅛-	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l. works	lb.	.04⅜-	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅜-	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	7.25	9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½-	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	—
Electric-fused, milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½-	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.60½-	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	.62
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bags	lb.	.62	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½-	—

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providing a mechanism for such collaboration when the time is ripe. This little understood function of government, I feel, is a most important one. To assure the mobilization of resources to attack a specific question, and at the same time to maintain the traditional patterns and relationships which have always been characteristic of science in our society, Mr. Burney commented.

The speaker cited the government-industry cancer chemotherapy program as one field of cooperation but stressed that this was not the only one.

"Government-industry cooperation is inherent in certain other current programs: Research and evaluation in the new field of psychopharmacology, for example; evaluation of the anti-hypertensive drugs, and study of the oral anti-diabetic drugs. In earlier years, the same kind of programs centered about cortisone and ACTH, blood and its derivatives, and penicillin therapy," he commented.

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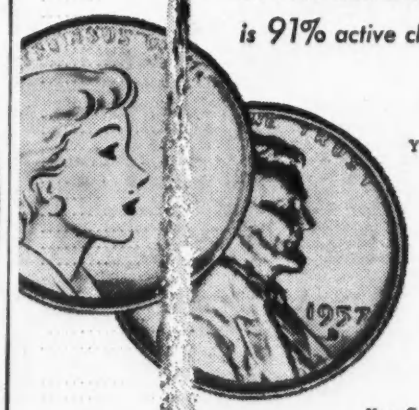

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